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DIFFICULTIES ARISING FROM CHADIAN REFUGEES IN CAMEROON

London WEST AFRICA in English 9 Jun 80 p 1042

[Text] With hostilities continuing in N'Djamena the flow of refugees to northern Cameroon is now beginning to acquire disquieting proportions, a correspondent writes. It is now estimated that there are at least 200,000 refugees who have fled into Cameroon across the Chari River. They are all concentrating around the border village of Kousseri.

The mission for the management of aid to Chadian refugees attached to the Cameroonian Presidency recently visited the area and has now expressed its concern over the amount of aid available to the growing refugee population. The mission said that the present aid is not sufficient to cater for more than 200,000 refugees currently living around Kousseri. Present assistance was estimated to cater for 80,000 refugees. Kousseri, whose normal population used to be less than 10,000 could therefore become the scene of another refugee tragedy if co-ordinated action from international organisations, assisted by the Cameroonian authorities, does not take place soon.

The matter has become all the more urgent with the seasonal rains expected in the near future. Problems over feeding and housing are likely to be aggravated by serious health hazards.

Now that the French have moved their mobile hospital across the river, N'Djamena is without suitable medical facilities and the wounded are crossing the river for treatment. The hospital had previously been in the sector of the Chadian capital controlled by Goukhouni Weddeye's Forces Armees Populaires. The FAP wounded continue to be treated in the hospital because they still control the cross-river route to these facilities. It is thought, however, that the French would like to hand over the responsibility of the hospital to the UNHCR. The latter has yet to commit itself to the running of a medical centre that is still seen to be the principal recourse of only one of the two major factions involved in the Chadian fighting.

The Cameroon Government has been quick to step in, by setting up its own co-ordination committee, though the motives are as political as humanitarian. The deaths of an unknown, but substantial number of people in a village in northern Cameroon at the end of last year has never been fully explained. People who visit the region, however, continue to insist that political disunity in northern Cameroon and the influx of refugees--many of whom are continuing their struggle against supporters of opposing factions--makes for a combustible political mixture which the Cameroonian authorities regard with considerable apprehension.

CSO: 4420

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

MOZAMBIQUE, ZAIRE ISSUE JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON COOPERATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Jun 80 p 3

[Text] At the end of the visit paid to our country by the president of the Republic of Zaire, Mobutu Sese Seko, a joint communique was issued stating that the fruitful cooperation between the two countries will make a positive contribution to the development of this part of Africa. The following is the full text of the communique:

"At the invitation of His Excellency Samora Moises Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Citizen Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu wa Za Banga, president and founder of the Popular Movement of the Revolution and president of the Republic of Zaire, accompanied by Citizen President Bobt Ladawa, paid an official visit of friendship to the People's Republic of Mozambique from 7 to 9 June 1980.

During his stay in the People's Republic of Mozambique, President Mobutu Sese Seko placed a wreath of flowers at the Monument to the Heroes of Mozambique. He visited the Museum of the Revolution, as well as the railroad and port complexes of Maputo.

In the course of their talks, the two chiefs of state engaged in a profound exchange of views on matters pertaining to bilateral cooperation between the two countries. They also undertook an analysis of the international situation, and in particular the situation in southern Africa.

The Following Participated in the Talks as Representatives of Mozambique:

Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Permanent Political Committee, member of the Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly and secretary for economic policy;

Joaquim Alberto Chissano, member of the Permanent Political Committee, member of the Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly, minister of foreign affairs and foreign relations secretary of the FRELIMO-Party;

Rui Baltazar Alves, member of the Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly and minister of finance;

Salomao Munguambe, member of the Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly and minister of foreign trade;

Alcantara Santos, member of the People's Assembly and minister of ports and land transport;

Gaspar Ndzimba, member of the People's Assembly and secretary of state for cashews;

Tenreiro de Almeida, secretary of state for fishing; and

Jorge Graca, member of the People's Assembly and director of the Ministry of State for the Presidency.

Participants on behalf of Zaire included:

Citizen Nguza Karl-I-Bond, state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation;

Citizen Seti Yale, special adviser to the president of the republic on security affairs;

Citizen Nimy Mayidika Ngimbi, director of the Office of the President of the Republic;

Citizen Lomponda wa Botende, rear admiral and chief of the military mission at the Presidency of the Republic;

Citizen Ngbanda, chief adviser at the Presidency of the Republic;

Citizen Muke Kandong, legal adviser to the staff of the president of the republic;

Citizen Ngandu Mualaba, ambassador and director of African affairs at the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation; and

Citizen Nkale Bosokola, interim charge d'affaires at the embassy of Zaire in Tanzania.

Where bilateral relations are concerned, the two delegations recognized the need to speed up the signing of a general cooperation agreement as a basic tool making it possible to strengthen the relations of friendship between the two countries, in particular in concluding agreements in the various sectors such as transportation, communications and trade.

In speaking of the independence of his country, President Samora Moises Machel voiced the thanks of the people of Mozambique for the support given them by the people of Zaire under the leadership of President Mobutu Sese Seko during the armed national liberation struggle waged by the Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO).

For his part, President Mobutu Sese Seko expressed his great satisfaction with his visit to the People's Republic of Mozambique. He saluted the courage and determination of the brave people of Mozambique, who at the cost of blood and tremendous sacrifice, won their independence in well-known circumstances. He praised the wisdom and the clear thinking with which President Samora Moises Machel continues to lead his people.

In a general way, the two chiefs of state exchanged congratulations for the sincere friendship linking the two peoples, expressing the conviction that the consolidation of this friendship through fruitful cooperation will make a positive contribution to the development of this part of Africa.

After examining the situation prevailing in southern Africa the two chiefs of state noted with satisfaction the significant progress achieved in the national liberation struggle against colonialism, particularly in Zimbabwe. Within this context they praised the victory of the people of Zimbabwe and in particular that of the ZANU-PP [Popular Front], which led to the birth of a new independent African state, the Republic of Zimbabwe. They expressed the view that this triumph is also a victory for the African peoples engaged in the overall liberation struggle of the continent.

With regard to Namibia, the two delegations, encouraged by the liberation of Zimbabwe, reiterated once again the need for the international community to take the urgently needed steps for the liberation of this territory which is being illegally occupied by the racist South African forces.

In this connection, the two delegations confirmed their total support of the struggle being waged by the Namibian people under the leadership of the SWAPO. Similarly they voiced support of the UN plan for Namibia and condemned the repeated aggressions perpetrated by the racist regime in Pretoria, of which the Republic of Zambia and the People's Republic of Angola have been the victims.

On the subject of apartheid and racism, the two delegations denounced and energetically condemned the degrading and inhuman practices involving repression, arbitrary imprisonment, massacre and assassinations perpetrated by the minority regime in Pretoria against the majority of the South African people.

The two chiefs of state expressed satisfaction with the atmosphere of frankness, cordiality and mutual understanding which characterized their talks.

President Mobutu Sese Seko expressed thanks on his own behalf and on behalf of his delegation to the people and the government of the People's Republic of Mozambique for the warm, fraternal and truly African welcome given them during their stay in the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The president of the Republic of Zaire, Citizen Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga, invited the president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, His Excellency Samora Moises Machel, to pay an official visit of friendship to the Republic of Zaire.

The invitation was accepted with enthusiasm, and the date will be established via diplomatic channels.

Maputo, 9 June 1980."

9157

CSO: 4401

MOZAMBIQUE, ZIMBABWE CONCLUDE AGREEMENT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Jun 80 p 1

[Text]

MOZAMBIQUE and Zimbabwe have concluded a wide-ranging agreement on the resumption of transport, power and communication links which include the full use of the Beira and Maputo railway lines.

The accord follows two days of talks in Salisbury between Mozambican and Zimbabwean Ministers responsible for transport and communications.

The talks were as a result of the meeting between the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe and President Machel in Mozambique recently and in conformity with the Lusaka economic summit in March which charted a plan to reduce the region's economic dependence on South Africa.

Some of the highlights of the agreement announced in a Department of Information statement yesterday are:

- That action be taken to assist the full utilisation of the Beira and Maputo rail links.
- Agreement reached on the problem of railway wagons, locomotives and funds currently held in both Zimbabwe and Mozambique.

- That the oil pipeline between Beira and Umtali be put back in operation as soon as possible. Talks with the pipeline company are already under way.

- That the level of posts and communication links between Beira and Salisbury be restored to their former levels.

- That the links between Salisbury and Maputo be restored on completion of the Beira-Maputo radio system in July while plans for an inter-face micro-wave link were being pursued.

The two delegations agreed on the inter-connection of their respective high voltage electricity networks for a better energy balance in this region.

"They exchanged technical details on road transport bearing in mind the harmonisation and standardisation of their road systems.

"Decisions were taken on the conditions to be adopted for the use of the infrastructure by the road transporters," the statement said.

Agreement was reached on joint efforts to organise the two countries' bodies concerning the common interests on

shipping while more discussions would be held on a Mozambique proposal for joint air services on a regional basis.

"Concrete steps would be taken to implement decisions arrived at to enhance the existing relations for the prosperity and welfare of the two countries."

The Mozambique delegation was led by Mr Alcantara Santos, the Minister of Ports and Surface Transport who was accompanied by Mr Rui Louisa, the Minister of Posts, Telecommunications and Civil Aviation.

The Zimbabwean team was headed by the Minister of Power and Transport, Mr Ernest Radnagure and included the Minister of Roads, Road Traffic, Posts and Telecommunications, Mr George Shumba and his deputy, Dr Naomi Nkhavhu.

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

WFTU MEETING IN COTONOU REPORTED

Cotonou Hosting Meeting

Cotonou EHUZU in French 23 May 80 pp 7, 8

[Excerpts] From 26 to 28 May 1980, the People's Republic of Benin is hosting the 22nd session of the officers of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU). Beginning on Saturday 24 May, the city of Cotonou will welcome, on this occasion, workers' unions from Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Congo, Colombia, the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, Cuba, France, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Japan, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mongolia, Poland, the RDA [African Democratic Rally], Romania, Sri Lanka, Syria, the Sudan, Czechoslovakia, the USSR, Venezuela, Vietnam, and Angola, as well as the WFTU's whole secretariat.

As a result, for 72 hours Cotonou will become the center of attraction towards which over 240 million worker members of the WFTU will turn their attention. It will be a question, for this 22d session, of analyzing, on the basis of the WFTU secretary general's report, the development of the political, economic, and sociocultural situation of workers in the world as a prelude to the 10th Congress of the WFTU scheduled for 1981.

During this session, it will also be a question of tackling, on the basis of reports, the problems of development, the new international economic order, as well as the federation's financial problems.

The meeting in Cotonou will also include a special session of solidarity with the Korean people struggling for the reunification of that nation, and a meeting of solidarity with Africa and particularly with the People's Republic of Benin.

Hence it is to these tasks that the WFTU's collective administrative body that is the office of the secretariat, structures of the international trade union organization of which the National Union of Benin's Workers' Unions (UNSTB), our only union headquarters, is a member, will apply itself for 3 days. Comrade Romain Vilon Guezo holds the position of vice president within this office of the secretary general of the UNSTB.

But the fundamental reason that gives this meeting in Cotonou a very special character is that the year it is being called coincides not only with the 35th anniversary of the foundation of the WFTU but also with the 20th anniversary of the accession to independence of most of the African countries. In addition, the WFTU has proclaimed the year 1980 the year of the struggle to strengthen and increase union freedoms and rights.

It is for this reason that WFTU has decided to convoke the 22d session of its officers on the African continent for the second time. Hence, after Khartoum (the Sudan), the Cotonou meeting will stress in particular the need to strengthen the unity and solidarity of all the workers of the world on behalf of the workers' and the African people's struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, and apartheid.

The officers whose 22d session will be held in Cotonou next Monday lead the secretariat's activities in the implementation of decisions and resolutions and the direction taken by the Congress and the General Council.

When necessary, the officers take all emergency measures on all matters affecting the interests of the labor movement and submit a report for the General Council's ratification.

These are the WFTU's principal administrative officials:

--President: Gaspar Sandor (Hungary).

--Vice Presidents:

S.A. Dange (India);
Karel Hoffmann (Czechoslovakia);
Romain Vilon Guezo (Benin).

--Secretary General: Enrique Pastorino (Uruguay).

--Assistant Secretary General: Abdallah Zakaria (the Sudan).

Development of Revolutionary Struggle

Cotonou EHUZU in French 27 May 80 pp 1, 3

[Text] The meetings of the 22d session of the officers of the WFTU began yesterday afternoon in the majestic conference room of the village of the OCAM [Afro-Malagasy-Mauritian Common Organization] in Cotonou.

Three speeches were recorded at this important opening ceremony. These were the speech of the vice president of the WFTU, Comrade S.A. Dange; that of Comrade Sottin Toussaint, a member of the Administrative Office of the UNSTB; and that of Comrade Romain Vilan Guezo, secretary general of the UNSTB, first vice president of the National Revolutionary Assembly's permanent committee, and acting head of state.

Opening this session, WFTU's vice president, Comrade S.A. Dange (India), after thanking the Beninese officials for authorizing the holding of this 22d session of the officers of the WFTU in Cotonou, declared:

"The determination of workers and of the people of Benin and their firm, anti-imperialist attitude have not only made it possible for them to cope with and foil all the conspiracies of imperialism and its agents in Africa, especially in the victory over the direct imperialist mercenary intervention in January 1977, but they have also given the People's Republic of Benin the ability of playing an important role in the struggle against imperialism in Africa and in the world." Continuing his speech, the vice president of the WFTU indicated that the active solidarity of the People's Republic of Benin has been and continues to be extended to the people of southern Africa struggling against imperialism, apartheid, and racism for national liberation.

This solidarity, he pointed out, is expressed in the support of the struggle of the people of the Western Sahara for its right to self-determination to impose national independence and peace.

To conclude, Comrade Dange strongly asserted that the Beninese workers and their union organization are loyal supporters of the WFTU's fundamental principles of unity and solidarity of workers all over the world.

Taking the floor then, Comrade Sottin Toussaint, a member of the UNSTB's Administrative Office and vice president of the International Transportation Workers' Union (UIS-TRANSPORTS), on behalf of our only union headquarters, the UNSTB, welcomed the WFTU delegates to the free African country of Benin.

"When people realize that the Beninese working class is firmly committed to the struggle at the sides of the great working masses against international imperialism and all its henchmen, they see then the choice this year of an African city, in this case Cotonou, to welcome and host the meetings of the 22d session of the officers of the WFTU honors all African workers in general and more especially those of the People's Republic of Benin, united in their single labor union, the UNSTB, he said.

Continuing his welcome speech, Comrade Sottin Toussaint indicated that, in addition, this choice provides proof beyond all doubt of the interest that the world Federation of Trade Unions bears for our country, the People's Republic of Benin, in its primary mission that is the emancipation of workers via the liberation of the peoples.

To conclude, the UNSTB spokesman at this opening ceremony of the 22d session of the WFTU said that the feelings that the workers of the People's Republic of Benin foster vis-a-vis the World Federation of Trade Unions are commensurate with the historical role the World Federation of Trade Unions has played and continues to play in liberating peoples and in improving the living and working conditions of workers all over the world.

As for the third and last speaker, Comrade Romain Vilon Guezo, secretary general of the UNSTB and first vice president of the permanent committee of the National Revolutionary Assembly, acting head of state, he outlined the world labor movement, a survey that we will publish in our next editions.

Romain Vilon Guezo's Speech

Cotonou EHUZU in French 28 May 80 pp 1, 3, 6

[Text] The meetings of the 22d session of the officers of the WFTU, which began last Monday in the OCAM's village in Cotonou, are continuing according to the established timetable. For example, during the morning yesterday, a delegation of participants led by the president of the WFTU, proceeded to the laying of a wreath at the Monument of Martyrs.

Moreover, in the speech made at the opening of the session, Comrade Romain Vilon Guezo, first vice president of the permanent committee of the National Revolutionary Assembly (RNA) and acting head of state, stressed emphatically the inestimable contribution that the WFTU has continuously made to the expansion of the revolutionary struggle of oppressed and exploited peoples all over the world.

The first vice president of the RNA came out against all the pseudo "dialogues" and "trilogues" and other consultations organized by dint of publicity and sponsored by the rich powers, whose only real desire is to perpetuate their international domination and exploitation, increase and expand the fleecing of the Third World, and increase the multinationals' tentacular and diabolical expropriations.

Vis-a-vis these sordid aims of the odious capital-imperialist system, Comrade Vilon Guezo, in his speech, exhorted the international labor movement to work to strengthen its organizational unity on the foundation of and in loyalty to the Marxist-Leninist principles of proletarian internationalism.

--Comrade members of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin,

--Comrade members of the National Revolutionary Assembly's permanent committee,

--Comrade members of the National Executive Cabinet,

--Comrade President of the World Federation of Trade Unions,

--Comrade member officers of the World Federation of Trade Unions,

--Their Excellencies and sir members of the diplomatic corps,

--Honorable guests,

--Men and women militants in the Beninese revolution,

Today, Monday 26 May 1980, the 22d session of the World Federation of Trade Unions' officers is opening in Cotonou.

On this happy occasion, allow us, on behalf of the militant working people of the People's Republic of Benin, its avant-garde party, the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin; the permanent committee of the National Revolutionary Assembly; and the National Executive Cabinet; to address our very ardent, warm, and fraternal greetings to all the worthy and genuine representatives of the working class in Europe, Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Near and Middle East present at this 22d session.

Through you, honorable delegates, we also greet the 240 million workers united in this powerful and prestigious international trade union organization, the World Federation of Trade Unions.

Expand the Revolutionary Struggle of the Oppressed Peoples

In welcoming you to free African land in Benin, we would like to say publicly and very audibly how happy and proud all our working people, the revolutionary people of the People's Republic of Benin, its avantgarde party, and its revolutionary state are to welcome and host, in the city of Cotonou, this session of the World Federation of Trade Union's officers, the second to be held in Africa since the foundation of this organization, 35 years ago now.

It is also the privileged place and occasion for we comrade member officers of the World Federation of Trade Unions to express and stress our great appreciation for the energetic, resolute, and positive contribution that your great organization has ceaselessly brought, courageously and with consequence, into the impetuous growth of the revolutionary struggle of the oppressed and exploited peoples all over the world for freedom, peace, justice, and social progress.

Originated immediately following World War II, in the context of the cold war that followed the victory of the Allies and the democratic and progressive forces over Nazism, the World Federation of Trade Unions, loyal to the great and noble Marxist-Leninist principles of proletarian internationalism and despite numerous schemes underhandedly and disbolically orchestrated by the holy, reactionary alliance of the capitalist powers to instigate, nourish, and expand the opportunist and reformist trend in its midst, the World Federation of Trade Unions, we say, has greatly and positively contributed to the success of decolonialization, the emergence of the Third World, and the strengthening of the international, anti-imperialist front by its energetic, concrete, and continuous support of the legitimate revolutionary struggle for the national liberation of the oppressed and exploited peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

Condemn and Disgrace Zionist Aggression

Across the frontiers and on all continents, several tens of millions of workers from all over the world, at the invitation of the World Federation of Trade Unions and under the banner of proletarian internationalism, have each time risen up to:

--energetically oppose colonialism, neocolonialism, and repeated imperialist attacks, cynically committed against the fearless and heroic peoples of Vietnam, Korea, Cuba, Chile, Algeria, Angola, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau, etc.

--condemn and disgrace Zionist aggression in the Middle East, the expansionist and annexationist designs on the Western Sahara, the atrocities of the odious system of racism and apartheid in South Africa and Zimbabwe!

--in short, vigorously and steadfastly oppose political oppression, economic exploitation, and the cultural alienation that accompanies it, the ignoble capital-imperialist system, here and there everywhere in the world.

Our militant working people remember all this, as they remember more especially and will always remember that in the critical hours of its revolutionary advance, i.e., immediately following the cowardly and barbarous imperialist armed aggression of Sunday 16 January 1977 committed against the People's Republic of Benin by a horde of mercenaries in the pay of international imperialism, a large delegation of the World Federation of Trade Unions spontaneously traveled to Cotonou to learn the facts and supply our harshly tested people the such appreciable and confronting evidence and assurance of the militant and indefectible support of all the workers all over the world united within the World Federation of Trade Unions.

Comrade member officers of the World Federation of Trade Unions, in the eyes and the revolutionary conscience of the militant working people of the People's Republic of Benin, all these acts of active and coherent solidarity by your great organization constitute as much tangible evidence of the fact that the revolutionary combativeness of the international working class has been sharpened and that its organizational, political, and ideological unity in its struggle to permanently and totally liquidate the imperialist domination and exploitation of one man by another and to establish a new social order in conformance with its fundamental and legitimate aspirations has been strengthened and expanded.

That is saying again how much interest and importance the Beninese working class, its avant-garde party, and its revolutionary state bestow on the holding of this 22d session of the World Federation of Trade Unions in Cotonou, a session during which you will have to discuss, among other things, the issues related to the establishment of a new international economic order.

Counter the Multinationals' Tentacular and Diabolical Expropriations

This topic is of very burning immediacy. It is at the center of all aspirations, and even capitalism's defenders never cease now noisily but of course hypocritically, proclaiming their anxiety to work for the creation of a new international economic order.

Indeed, what all these pseudo "dialogs," "trilogs," and other consultations organized by dint of publicity and under the sponsorship of the rich powers conceal is the capitalists' real desire to continue their domination and exploitation all around the world, to strengthen and extend the pillaging of the Third World, and to increase the multinationals' tentacular and diabolical expropriations.

permanently and irretrievably entangled in the general crisis inherent to its very nature, incapable of strangling the endemic inflation and containing eternal social tensions in its midst, the international capitalist system is desperately looking for a new international economic order in which the capitalist relationships of oppression and exploitation, the oxygen balloon necessary for it to survive and to safeguard its selfish interests, would of course be preserved.

Vis-a-vis these sordid aims of the imperialist-capitalist system, the Beninese working class and its avant-garde party, the party of the People's Revolution of Benin, feel that it is part of the duty of the working class and of all workers all over the world to strongly oppose and actively promote in a coherent internationalist spirit the revolutionary concept of a new, more equitable, democratic, and humane, international economic order.

This revolutionary responsibility imposes itself as an imperious and urgent necessity, as an internationalist priority for the world's working class, in the context of this new decade of the 80's, and to do this, it has a precious advantage at its disposal in the World Federation of Trade Unions, a living and indestructible symbol of its organic unity.

Today, more than ever, the rapid internationalization of the capitalist economy, the integration, and growth of international monopolies are leading towards the internationalization of the forms of workers' struggles and making it more necessary than even to develop the international solidarity of the working class.

In the obstinate struggle that all the peoples of the world are bravely carrying on for the change in the direction of a new international economic order in conformance with their fundamental and legitimate aspirations for liberty, justice, peace, and social progress, the international labor movement's responsibility is absolute and the tasks that are its responsibility are commensurate with what is at stake.

As a result of the awakening of the workers, the World Federation of Trade Unions should move boldly to the avant-garde of the working class's revolutionary struggle to demand radical changes towards the improvement of working and living conditions and for the triumph of democratic freedoms.

Working To Strengthen Organizational Unity

But also and more importantly, the international labor movement must work to strengthen its organizational unity on the foundation of and in faithfulness to the Marxist-Leninist principles of proletarian internationalism.

In this framework, the deepening and expansion of the processes and the united campaigns, on the political struggle level as well as on the social progress level, constitute an essential condition for ensuring new and decisive victories for the international working class en route to revolutionary social change and in the direction of the establishment of a new international economic order for the sake of the working popular masses of Europe, Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Near and Middle East.

Comrade member officers of the World Federation of Trade Unions, the working people of the People's Republic of Benin, its avant-garde party, the party of the People's Revolution of Benin, and its Revolutionary state are profoundly convinced that the World Federation of Trade Unions will continue as it has in the past to be the energetic and determined architect of the revolutionary struggle for the unity of the international working class with a view to the emergence of a world of liberty, peace, justice, and social progress.

It is on these words that we will conclude while wishing you complete success in your meetings.

--On under the banner of proletarian internationalism!

--On for the unity of the world working class!

Ready for the revolution!

The struggle goes on.

Korean Support Resolution

Cotonou EHUZU in French 28 May 80 pp 1, 6

[Text] On 27 May 1980 in Cotonou, the capital of the People's Republic of Benin, the WFTU devoted a special session of its officers' meeting to the support of the reunification of Korea in independence and peace.

While bestowing very special attention on the situation in Korea, the officers' special session discussed the question of intensifying the campaign for international solidarity between the workers and the Korean people fighting to reunite their country in independence and peace.

Although Korea has been divided for close to 35 years and over a quarter of a century has gone by since the armistice was signed in the Korean peninsula, the land continues to be divided and the reunification, the Korean nation's primary wish, has not yet been achieved.

This is the base because the imperialist powers, with their troops equipped with the most modern nuclear and destructive weapons continue to be stationed in South Korea, opposing Korea's reunification and instead causing the threat of another war to hang over the country and fomenting the two Koreas scheme." Not even respecting their "commitment" with regard to "the gradual withdrawal" of their troops stationed in South Korea, the rich powers have increased their forces by sending to South Korea navy warships, naval forces, military equipment, and combat weapons, all while constantly carrying out large-scale military maneuvers. Moreover they are pushing the South Korean leaders towards fascism, division, and war.

By reason of the plan for "two Koreas," continuously fueled by separatists inside and outside and by reason of their plan to start a new conflict, the danger of war prevails in Korea.

The special session of the WFTU's officers condemns the international imperialist acts that threaten peace in the Korean peninsula and oppose its reunification, thus putting the peace of Asia and the whole world in danger; and it demands:

--the the foreign powers discontinue their scheme for "two Koreas" and the provocative maneuvers inclining towards war, withdraw the troops and nuclear and other weaponry from South Korea as quickly as possible and in conformance with the resolution of the United Nations' 30th session and responding immediately to the legitimate proposal of Korea's People's Democratic Republic seeking to replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement;

--that the South Korean officials repeal the "Yusin Constitution," discontinue their oppression of South Korea's democrats and patriotic workers, guarantee the democratization of South Korea's society, free immediately all the persons arrested and imprisoned illegally, and begin an honest dialog with the north, for Korea's reunification.

The WFTU's officers' special session warmly welcomes the constructive, new initiative of the RPDC [People's Democratic Republic of Korea] in favor of the country's peaceful reunification under unity and collaboration between the North and the South and asserts that Korea's reunification should be achieved by the Koreans themselves in independence and peace, on the basis of democratic principles, without any intervention by foreign forces, and in conformance with the three principles and the five-point policy proposed by the RPDC for national reunification.

The WFTU officers' special session calls for the labor organizations and the workers of the world to organize large and effective solidarity campaigns, meetings, demonstrations, declarations, and appeals supporting the Korean people's and workers' struggle for the immediate withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and the country's reunification.

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CSO: 4400

IMPORTANCE OF UGANDAN ELECTION NOTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Jun 80 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE legacy of Idi Amin hangs heavily over Uganda. Killing, confusion and hunger still plague the people as they struggle towards a new democratic order.

The coming election promises to be a bitter one, and already allegations of intimidation are being made as the candidates come forward to do battle.

Uganda's neighbours will, of course, be vitally interested in the outcome of the election, particularly Tanzania, whose troops are still stationed in the country.

Rightly or wrongly, President Nyerere has been accused of favouring the cause of the former President, Milton Obote, and this has apparently created considerable misgivings in Kenya.

In the circumstances, both countries may well feel tempted to try to influence the outcome of the election. We hope they will not. Just the same, it would be best if all concerned opted for the "Zimbabwean solution",

In other words, let them invite a Commonwealth observer team to supervise and investigate the proceedings. The countries concerned would obviously have to be acceptable to all concerned.

Conversely all concerned would have to commit themselves to accepting their verdict. It is perhaps Uganda's best, if not only, hope of a peaceful future.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

ZAIRE AIDS ZIMBABWE--Zaire will give aid to Zimbabwe in the same manner as during the liberation war. The Secretary of State for International Relations in the Zairese Cabinet, Mr Lengema Dulia Makanga, said yesterday his government was always ready to assist Zimbabwe. "It will contribute according to its capacity." Mr Makanga is here for talks with Zimbabwe Government officials about setting up an embassy and the visit by the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, to Zaire, where he will attend a transport and communications meeting this week. The meeting will be hosted by President Mobutu Sese Seko and will be attended by Presidents Kaunda of Zambia and Machel of Mozambique. The Zairese official said his country was eager to use the port of Beira through Zambia and Zimbabwe. "This is a vital and economic route for us," Mr Makanga said. Transport would be doubled in Zambia and Zimbabwe for the benefit of all. At the moment, Zaire uses the South African ports and Dar es Salaam. Mr Makanga, who is scheduled to meet the Prime Minister today, said there was now calm in his country following the Shaba Province uprising 2 years ago. He will fly to Mozambique when the border closure, imposed following the change of currency in that country, has been lifted. Mr Makanga said he was in touch with officials at the Mozambican Embassy. Zaire's ambassador designate to Zimbabwe, Mr Ipoto Eyebu-Bakandasi, is already in the country. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Jun 80 p 1]

ZIMBABWE-TOGO LINKS--Diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level were established yesterday between the government and the Togo Government. A joint communique from the two governments said diplomatic envoys would be accredited in Salisbury and Lome "in due course." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Jun 80 p 3]

CSO: 4420

COMMISSION ON DISA PROSECUTION ISSUES REPORT

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 14 May 80 pp 1, 10

[Text] (ANGOP)--A ministerial dispatch signed by Comrade Kundi Paihama, minister of the interior and alternate member of the MPLA Labor Party Political Bureau, was made public yesterday. The dispatch pertains to the Commission of Inquiry to investigate improper and illegal acts practiced by members of the former DISA [Directorate of Security and Intelligence].

Considering its importance, we are publishing the full text of the dispatch, as follows:

1. Joint Dispatch No 26/79, of 1 November 1979, named a Commission of Inquiry to investigate improper and illegal practices by members of the former DISA. Said commission was dissolved by Joint Dispatch No 01/980.
2. In the course of its proceedings, the commission found sufficient evidence of criminal conduct on the part of some members of the DISA.
3. Considering the urgent need to compile all the material (documents) for civil or criminal prosecution of the authors, accomplices or accessories, to be submitted to the competent court;
4. And considering that it will still be necessary to pursue the investigation of the charges, as well as to initiate the respective suite;

By the authority vested in me:

a. I hereby appoint a Commission of Indictment regarding the criminal acts already charged.

5. The Commission of Indictment will hear witnesses and report its findings to the comrade vice minister for state security, who will take such legal measures as he deems suitable.

6. All public and private entities are expected to provide all assistance requested by the commission for the successful conduct of its proceedings.

EXTRAORDINARY CONGRESS, PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY GOALS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 8 May 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Two Joyful Tasks"]

[Text] To create the People's Assembly and to bring about the First Extraordinary Party Congress are the two most important tasks for our people, and particularly the members of the party, to carry out this year.

As the mass media have widely reported, the preparations for creation of the People's Assembly are already underway. In all the provinces of our country there have been information and clarification meetings regarding the coming elections for the organs of people's power, the basic organs of government of the revolutionary state.

This very day, preparations are beginning for the second basic tasks defined for 1980: the convening of the First Extraordinary Party Congress.

At 1000 hours, the National Preparatory Commission for the Extraordinary Congress will meet in the nation's capital to define and launch the preparatory activities for the congress, which has already been called, as is known, for the month of December.

This commission, which is broadly representative, will discuss such vital topics as the analysis and planning of the preparations for the Congress, the establishment of working committees and the secretariat, a study of the topics to be presented in the letter of convocation for the Extraordinary Congress and a determination of the basic documentation for the congress.

The primary purpose of the First Extraordinary Party Congress is to conduct an intensive analysis of the degree to which the basic guidelines for the economic and social development of the country, as approved in the first MPLA Congress in December 1977, have been implemented.

The Extraordinary Congress will also have the task of analyzing in detail the organization activity and the social composition of the party. Finally, it will draft the new guidelines for economic and social development up to 1985.

The convening of the First Extraordinary Party Congress and the creation of the People's Assembly are closely related. The party will immediately have the task of directing the organs of people's power. Moreover, both in the People's Assembly and in the party, the mission left to us by Comrade President Agostinho Neto, the Immortal Guide of the Revolution, must be carried out, and that mission is to "inject worker and peasant blood" in these organs. In other words, it is necessary to insure the stable and irreversible predominance of the proper and progressive positions of the proletariat, consubstantiated in the Marxist-Leninist ideolog-.

This means the convening of the Extraordinary Party Congress and the creation of the People's Assembly cannot be dissociated from the intense class struggle being waged in Angolan society today.

In fact, these two tasks must be carried out in such a way that the historic options of the Angolan revolution are decisively confirmed. These options are very clear. It is a matter of building an Angolan society based on scientific socialism, and not on any retrograde, petty bourgeois ideology that would ultimately lead the country into the orbit of international imperialism.

The Extraordinary Congress and the People's Assembly must therefore enable a decisive advance in the struggle against all the manifestations of the reactionary and ambitious petty bourgeoisie, such as indifference and incompetence, opportunism and careerism, demagoguery and populism, intrigue, racism, regionalism and tribalism, among many others.

To make all this possible, it is urgent to mobilize all our people, especially members of the party, the party youth and the mass organizations, to effectively carry out the tasks defined in the First MPLA-Party Congress and to participate actively and fully in the preparations for the Extraordinary Party Congress and the creation of the People's Assembly.

In sum, everyone must personally sense the vital political need to take part in the preparations for the Extraordinary Congress and the creation of the People's Assembly and to help make them as successful as possible.

Let us all engage in creating the People's Assembly and in bringing about the First Extraordinary Party Congress.

The Struggle Continues!

Victory Is Certain!

6362

CSO: 4401

CUBAN REFUGEES QUESTION, BAHAMIAN BOAT INCIDENT REVIEWED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 20 May 80 p 1

[Report on Speech by Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos on 1 May, the International Day of the Workers]

[Text] "We vehemently condemn the imperialist defamation campaign against our brother revolutionary Cuban people, and we are deeply distressed by the shameful military maneuvers which the North American imperialists are seeking to carry out in Guantanamo.

"In recent weeks we have seen how the U.S. government has created a climate of war in the Caribbean, mainly against Cuba. The world is experiencing very tense moments. In its first years, the Carter administration took some steps to ease the international situation somewhat. These have given way to a sharpening of relations, and there is already talk of a new Cold War era.

"Revolutionary Cuba, a socialist country located only a few dozen kilometers from the coast of the United States, has been the target of the reactionary escalation. In early April, a group of antisocial individuals, pictured in the world's reactionary press as dissidents and victims of political persecution, broke into the Embassy of the Republic of Peru in Havana. This had occurred on other occasions, but this time they killed the Cuban police officer guarding the building, and the Cuban government decided to withdraw its protection from the embassy. Then thousands of antisocial individuals entered the diplomatic mission. These were the same people who, on other occasions, had asked for visas from this or other embassies to leave Cuba legally, but the embassies had turned them down.

"The Cuban government has declared that none of these individuals was politically persecuted. It is noted that a few months ago the Cuban authorities had freed 3,000 people who had been imprisoned for counter-revolutionary offenses and had given them the opportunity, along with all those who so wished, to join their families abroad or to emigrate to another country.

"For some time now, as part of their sharpened relations with Cuba, the imperialists have been seeking to create problems in Cuba's relations with Peru and Venezuela, and have taken advantage of the situation to stir up trouble at a time when Cuban revolution is laboring to overcome economic problems resulting from the plagues attacking its vital agricultural regions, at a time when it is organizing internally and is peacefully engaged in developing the country.

"This sharpening of relations has been intensifying since the months of the conference of the Movement of Nonaligned Countries held in Havana last year, when Carter tried to create a 'crisis' over the presence of a group of Soviet military personnel in Cuba, although they had already been in Cuba for 17 years. Carter created the Strategic Command in Florida, opposite the Cuban coast, to handle the militarization of the Caribbean. Moreover, he has resumed the surveillance flights over Cuban territory. As a part of this action, in the middle of last month the U.S. government announced that a large military maneuver would be conducted in Caribbean waters during May, and that the Guantanamo Naval Base would be used in these maneuvers. The naval base is there against the will of the Cuban government; it is a piece of Cuban territory occupied by the U.S. Armed Forces. U.S. sources said the maneuvers were a warning to the Soviets and Cubans, but the United States was really threatening Cuba.

"In April, the Cuban people, called together by the party and mass organizations, held a huge parade in Havana to demonstrate their support for the revolution. Almost 1.5 million people marched for 13 hours. Then, on May Day, the workers demonstrated their appreciation for the revolution; gathering for the main ceremony in Havana, over a million residents of Havana represented all the Cuban people.

"Thus the Cubans have clearly replied that those who have left Cuba are not representative, and that the true people of Cuba are with the revolution.

"The heroism of the Cuban people, supported once again by the world's revolutionary peoples and governments, forced the U.S. government to suspend the naval landing at Guantanamo."

In the May Day ceremony, our Comrade President Eduardo dos Santos condemned the military maneuvers against Cuba by the North American imperialists.

"The actions against Cuba are continuing. On 2 May, the offices representing U.S. interests in Havana called in a few hundred people, most of them former convicts or their families, who were waiting for their papers to go to the United States. Violating all international standards, the U.S. officials stood at the doors of their offices and began to tell these people that Cuba was to blame for delaying their departure. These individuals began to shout slogans against the Cuban revolution, creating a

confrontation with the men and women of Cuba who had gathered to hear this demonstration. The counterrevolutionary individuals threw stones and other objects at them, which provoked the people's anger.

"With the subsequent action by the Cuban authorities and the admission of the counterrevolutionaries to the offices representing U.S. interests, the incidents of that day came to an end, another page in the history of imperialist aggression against the revolution. The lying imperialist news agencies reported that Cuban security agents attacked the people who had been called to the U.S. offices. The Cuban government has denied this, and has condemned the North American officials for violating all international norms. Moreover, Cuba has never created problems for emigrants; that very day, in fact, there were people leaving for the United States from the port of Mariel, near Havana, on boats that had come from Florida.

"The Cuban government and President Fidel Castro himself have always said that the building of socialism in that country is an entirely voluntary task, performed by free men, and all those who do not feel capable of undertaking that task and who wish to emigrate may do so.

"So why create this incident in the U.S. government offices in Havana?

"It was clearly an act of provocation. Some days afterwards, a multistory building in a district of Havana was set afire. The building housed a child care center. All the investigations concluded that this was an act of criminal terrorism. There were over 500 children in that building. This was a truly monstrous act against innocent children, and is reminiscent of the acts of vandalism against Cuba during these 21 years of revolution. The acts do not stop there, however. On 10 May, Cuban vessels fishing in international waters were attacked and seized by a ship. The Cuban Air Force then intervened to try to stop the incident. When the attack continued despite several warning shots, the planes took aim at the ship and sank it. It was later learned that the ship was a patrol boat from the Bahamas, which was not acting in the interest of that country; this illegal action seems to have been organized by the CIA.

"We do not know what further action will be committed tomorrow against the brother people of Cuba because the imperialists cannot tolerate that country's decision to build socialism and because they are greatly alarmed by the advance of the revolution in Nicaragua and the struggle of the masses in Salvador. The Cubans are remaining vigilant and mobilized. This Saturday, 17 May, there will be a mammoth rally throughout our country, in which 5 million people will take part, supporting the revolution and protesting the imperialist blockade of Cuba, the illegal occupation of a piece of Cuba territory, the Guantanamo Naval Base, and the flights of the SR-71 spy planes. The people of Cuba can count on our solidarity in their struggle to build a socialist society, and we are sure they will be successful."

SOCIALIST EMULATION RESULTS UNSATISFACTORY

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 7 May 80 pp 2, 10

[Article by HPM: "Emulation Results Still Unsatisfactory"]

[Excerpts] Mocamedes--The May Day commemorations in Mocamedes Province featured a mass rally in this city, in May Day Square. The rally was led by Lt Col Rafael Sapilinha (Sambalanga), alternate member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, party coordinator and commissioner of the province.

Speaking at the rally, Comrade Helder Albuquerque, provincial secretary of the UNTA [National Union of Angolan Workers] stressed the importance of May Day, the date celebrating the steadfast determination of all the world's workers [in the struggle] against capitalist and imperialist domination and for the progress of mankind.

Emulation Results Still Unsatisfactory

Referring to the Socialist Emulation Campaign in progress in Angola since 4 February, the union leader declared that after 2 months the results of the campaign in this province are still not satisfactory. The failure to hold production assemblies and to supply the respective data have made it difficult to develop Socialist Emulation, he added.

In the area of people's power, however, there has been a meeting with the workers of the commercial port of this province, led by Comrade Armando Carvalho.

Porto Alexandre

Comrade David Dinis, the respective party coordinator and municipal commissioner, recently went to the settlement of Kuroca to hear out the various problems affecting the people in that area. Dinis led a party and government delegation which also included some individuals who have been appointed as delegates to the electoral conference for people's power.

During his meeting with the people of this settlement, the municipal commissioner discussed several social, economic and organizational aspects of the area, and urged the people to engage more fully in production tasks and to increase productivity in honor of the convening of the First Extraordinary Party Congress and the creation of the People's Assembly.

6362

CSO: 4401

LAMENTABLE CONDITIONS IN LUANDA MORGUE EXPOSED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 15 May 80 pp 1, 10

[Excerpts] We were astonished to learn that the morgue of the Josina Machel Hospital was holding a group of cadavers in such an advanced state of putrefaction that they could not be turned over to their relatives. We went immediately to the hospital.

Even before we entered, as we approached the morgue we were met with the nauseating order of something decomposing. A multitude of flies added to the horrifying scene we were about to face.

How is it possible that a human body can be treated like an animal, laid out on an ancient stretcher, covered with a dirty old ragged sheet, in a room cluttered with pieces of wood, with puddles of dirty water, rats and cockroaches? In fact, the body is in such a state of decomposition that the new tenants--the microbes, vulgarly called "maminhos"--are visible to the naked eye! These visitors inhabit almost all, if not all, the cadavres in the morgue.

We went then to the cold storage room, and there the scene was even more desolating. Some 20 children, 16 from the Luanda Maternity Hospital and 4 from the Americo Boavida Hospital, were stacked just like packages. This is the only way to describe them. Underneath them were six adults, with only their hands and feet showing, all in an equally advanced state of decay. There was more, however. There was the autopsy room. Some bodies were there for observation; others were simply abandoned. It is noted that the day before our visit, 18 children were thrown in a common grave because they had decomposed.

As we learned at the time, only the Americo Boavida Hospital has a mortuary ambulance to remove cadavers from its morgue. We also asked about the health and hygiene conditions for the staff at that dismal work place. They answered: "Well, as for us, comrade, it is will power that keeps us working. We don't have medical assistance; we don't even have a broom to clean this up. We are exposed to diseases! Look here, in the beginning there were 21 of us working here. Now there are only 17. The rest quit.

Who is going to insist that they work under conditions like this? No one. We have already talked a lot and made a lot of requests, but no one listens to us!"

How is it possible that a morgue, the purpose of which is to preserve cadavers, could have at this point 11 damaged cold chambers, 8 of which cannot even be opened? They say it is a lack of refrigeration technicians. Should we not be "importing" these specialists too, to solve a problem that has been dragging on for months, perhaps years?

Who is to answer for the current situation in the morgue? We fold our hands, because we were given to believe no one is responsible for it. The morgue simply exists!

Lack of Wood For Coffins

In addition to the breakdown of the cold storage chambers, there is the problem of arranging for a coffin in which to bury a cadaver. The families of the deceased are forced to leave them indefinitely at the morgue, which does not make the work there any easier. Incidentally, even the family is not permitted to remove a corpse without said coffin.

Why cannot the bodies be released while they are still intact to their relatives, so the latter can give them a simpler burial, in winding sheets or "lwandas," for example?

The practice of holding cadavers indefinitely at the morgue will obviously have serious consequences for the country, particularly for the city of Luanda, since it is already a focus for the spread of diseases. It is noted that the carriers of these epidemics will be the morgue workers themselves, since no medical assistance is currently available to them and they work under the most unsanitary conditions.

It is urgent, then, that whoever is responsible sees to it that the problem is resolved as soon as possible, because it is also a public problem.

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CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO MEXICO--ANGOP--An Angolan delegation led by Antonio Azevedo, member of the secretariat of the JMPLA-Party Youth, left Luanda yesterday morning for Mexico, where it will take part in the cultural and political popular festival of the JORNAL OPOSICION, the official organ of the Communist Party of Mexico. The festival will last from 16 to 19 May. The delegation includes Victor Nataniel Narciso (Tany), chief of the Agitation and Propaganda Division of the DEPPI [Department of Political and Ideological Information], and is accompanied by the musical group "Tres Musicos da Huila," as a reward for the latter's victory in the first Youth Song Festival recently held in our country. The musical group will perform in Mexico. The Angolan delegation will also set up an African "booth," where "we intend to give the people of Latin America an idea of the struggle of the African people, primarily in this phase of national reconstruction. We will particularly stress the works of Comrade Antonio Agostinho Neto, the lamented Immortal Guide of the Angolan Revolution," said Tany Narciso. "We will certainly denounce the barbarous aggression of racist South Africa," the official added. Meanwhile, Natalina Ribeiro, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Department of Foreign Relations, has gone to Mexico and Nicaragua for a further exchange of information and to strengthen our friendship. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 8 May 80 p 2] 6362

EXTRAORDINARY CONGRESS PREPARATORY COMMISSION--(ANGOP)--The National Preparatory Commission for the Extraordinary Congress of the MPLA-Labor Party has been created to design and launch the preparatory activities for this highest party occasion. The commission is composed of the secretaries of the Party Central Committee, the secretary of the JMPLA-Party Youth, officials of the national political directorates of the defense and interior ministries, coordinators and assistant coordinators of the provincial and urban party committees and provincial coordinators of the DORGAN [Department of National Organization]. The general objectives of the National Preparatory Commission are to publicize the preparatory activities for the Extraordinary Party Congress, to handle all documentation pertaining to the congress and to mobilize the Angolan people to prepare for it. To this end, the National Preparatory Commission will meet tomorrow to discuss such matters as the analysis and planning of the preparations for the congress, establishment of working committees and the secretariat, and the

general standards for their functioning at national, provincial and municipal levels. At that meeting, the National Commission will also consider the topics to be presented in the letter of convocation for the Extraordinary Congress. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 7 May 80 p 1] 6362

BRAZILIAN MINISTER--(ANGOP)--Pamiro Guerreiro, Brazil's foreign affairs minister, is expected to arrive in our country on June 9 for a 3-day official visit, a spokesman for the Angolan Foreign Affairs Ministry announced in Luanda. During his visit to the People's Republic of Angola, the chief of Brazilian foreign relations will discuss bilateral matters of a trade and cultural nature with our officials, within the existing framework of relations between the two countries. The Brazilian leader will proceed from here to Mozambique, Tanzania and possibly Zambia. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 14 May 80 p 1] 6362

COOPERATION WITH PORTUGAL--(ANGOP)--A delegation from the Ministry of Industry and Power, led by Vice Minister Lopes de Camara, left Luanda on Monday for Portugal, where it will meet with officials of that European country to discuss cooperation in the area of electric power. The delegation includes national directors of the ministry, experts from the National Bank of Angola [BNA] and personnel of the Secretariat of State for Cooperation. Meanwhile, Comrade Joao Abel Martins, vice governor of the BNA, left Sunday night for Lisbon in the company of Helder Carneiro Cirilo, director of litigation of that banking institution. They will take up questions pertaining to bilateral cooperation between the BNA and the Bank of Portugal, within the framework of the existing protocol between the issuing banks of Angola and Portugal. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 14 May 80 pp 2, 10] 6362

CSO: 4401

YOUTH DELEGATION REPORTS ON VISITS TO PRC, DPRK

Bujumbura LE RENOUVEAU DU BURUNDI in French, 6 May 80 p 2

[Text] A four member delegation of the Rwagasore Revolutionary Youth [Organization] (J.R.R.) and led by Pasteur Nzinahora, member of the JRR central committee, made a visit to the PRC and the DPRK last 3-28 April. The delegation returned last week and its members reviewed the visit, the results, and the information gathered while there:

The visit was made within the framework of delegation exchanges between the UPRONA [National Unity and Progress] Party and the respective parties of the two countries as well as their youth organizations. The trip was made within the limits of the agreements drawn up between the UPRONA Party, the Chinese Communist Party and the Korean Workers Party during the recent visit made by a high-ranking delegation and led by the secretary-general of the UPRONA Party, Emile Mworoha last September-October.

In regard to China, the visit reciprocated one made by the Chinese National Youth Federation, which visited Burundi in June 1979.

These delegation exchanges are primarily carried out to increase mutual communication and awareness of information relative to the structures and activities of our organizations through meetings, documentation, and past experiences.

In addition to the interesting and fruitful meetings that the delegation had with those in charge of the youth organizations, several work-sites, factories and schools were visited. During these visits, the delegation was able to see the great contribution of the young workers or students towards accomplishing programs stopped by their parties and their governments, especially [by] the four modernization plans in China (agricultural, industrial, national defense and technical) and the three revolutions in the DPRK (ideological, cultural, and technical).

The delegation also met with a member of the Chinese Communist Party's Central Committee Political Bureau, and with the secretary of the Workers Party (Korea), with whom exchanges were made on the political and economic options of our respective parties; these parties make up the

platform of activities for our respective youth organizations (the JRR, the FNJC, and the Korean Union of Socialist Youth Workers).

Numerous other visits were made to museums and famous sites such as the Great Wall, the Imperial Summer Palace, the Ming tombs and the underground gallery in China, and the Childrens Palace, the student vacation camps, the Workers Park and the Pyong Yang Metro in the DPRK.

As for benefits, the members of the delegation affirm that they have gained much in the sense that the confidence and the solidarity between the three youth organizations have been increased.

Relations between the JRR and the FNJC

Between the two political youth organizations of Burundi and the PRC, friendship no longer needs to be proven, as ties have been established since shortly after our political independence.

Operating under UPRONA's control on the one hand and the PCC [Chinese Communist Party] on the other, the JRR and the FNJC cooperate alongside the two national parties. Up until now there has been excellent cooperation between the two. Let us say that on a politico-diplomatic level, each visit that one or the other youth organization makes is another step forward in the reaffirmation of the friendship and confidence between the two, and an indispensable basis for all other forms of cooperation.

In addition, the exchange of experiences through meetings and visits has revealed the strength of the Chinese youth organization, which compares itself to a worker caterpillar in the development of the country.

Finally, a praiseworthy gesture in the vein of concrete solidarity was made to the JRR by the Chinese League of Young Communists in the form of footballs, basketballs and volleyballs, as well as musical instruments and ping pong materials.

Relations between the JRR and Korean Union of Young Socialist Workers

As with the Chinese youth, the JRR has good relationships with the North Korean youth. Along with the members of the Korean Workers Party, this organization makes up the revolutionary avant-garde which is responsible for the happiness, prosperity and peace of the Korean people.

This last visit expanded mutual knowledge and increased the confidence that each one had for the other. It confirmed once again the identity of our youth organizations' viewpoints on international problems caused by imperialism.

At the present time, the youth and the Korean people are confronting a national tragedy in the artificial division of the country, and all efforts are concentrated on the independent, democratic, and pacifistic

reunification. The members of the delegation testified to their firm support, and promised to sensitize JRR militants to this agonizing problem of our brothers of the Third World.

As for mobilization methods of the Korean youth, they are a precious source of information, especially in the production sector. An agreement of principle was made so that in the future, our young Burundians will be able to benefit from the cooperative education in North Korea. Our young peasants will be able to play a determining role in the Burundian Cooperative Movement.

Other requests were presented to our Korean partners, who graciously promised to examine them.

As for lessons learned, the members of the delegation say that they are rich and numerous. To cite just a few of the factors which seem to have largely contributed to the remarkable successes this country already enjoys: The clear and judicious choice of political, economic, social and cultural objectives for the harmonious development of the entire people;

The great mobilization of all productive forces, the rational distribution and efficient organization of work in all sectors, which puts laborers above financial capital;

The logical and intensive exploitation of local materials before complementary materials are imported. The organization of a practical education in function of the production from the lowest to the highest level, and generalized to a certain degree.

The mechanization, irrigation and fertilization of agriculture to meet all the nutritional needs of the population. The industrial production and transformation of local materials, and at the bottom of everything, a patriotic spirit of work and discipline to meet every test.

9572

CSO: 4400

EANES STRESSES GOOD RELATIONS WITH CAPE VERDE

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 25 Apr 80 p 8

[Excerpt] "Portuguese-Cape Verdian relations are in the interest of Africa and Europe," declared Ramalho Eanes, at the end of 5 days of popular warmth, friendship and understanding in this first visit of the president of the Portuguese Republic.

"If Amilcar Cabral had been mistaken in his judgment of the Portuguese people, it would certainly have been impossible to have progressed so far in reestablishing the fraternal tie between the two people, a tie which, along with a shared language, weighs greatly in our excellent relations of cooperation," said the president of Portugal, in his concluding statement during a press conference on the last day of his visit. Eanes attributed "great importance to the historical perspective of Cape Verdian-Portuguese relations, associating the victory over fascism in Portugal with the independence of the five African countries where Portuguese is the official language.

"Portugal's relations with the new Lusophone countries are in the interest of Portugal, Cape Verde, Africa and all Europe," stressed the president of the Portuguese Republic, who advocated a policy of good relations between the two continents, commenting that the policy "has legs to stand on, or better, to run, and certainly to win."

Ramalho Eanes extolled the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation between Portugal and Cape Verde, emphasizing that the signing of a scientific and technical cooperation accord in the fishing area opens horizons for the two countries, "very broad horizons for bilateral and multilateral cooperation," a clear reference to the accords which our country recently signed in this area with Sao Tome and the People's Republic of Angola.

General Eanes also stressed that his country's good relations with Cape Verde and all the signatories to the Lome Convention assume greater importance for Portugal, "with its approaching membership in the EEC."

Eanes saw Portugal's collaboration in "decisive projects" for the development of our economy as particularly valuable. He specified Portuguese collaboration in such projects as the construction of the Sao Vicente shipyards (CABONAVE) and the fishing complex (INTERBASE).

Eanes said he had followed, "with great interest, President Aristides Pereira's analysis of the African situation and the prospects for developing cooperation among the Lusophone countries as a result of the Maputo summit conference."

Denying that Portugal seeks to create a "commonwealth" type of association with its former colonies, the Portuguese president declared there was a "natural community, affirmed by the same culture and based on the same language." He added that Portugal's relations with the Lusophone African countries "are founded on the same history and on common interests that are becoming evident."

6362

CSO: 4401

OFFICIAL EXPLAINS PRICE INCREASES FOR STAPLES

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 16 Apr 80 pp 3, 4

[Report on interview with Osvaldo Sequeira, secretary of state for trade, tourism and crafts, by VOZ DI POVO, date and place not given]

[Excerpts] A "Price Compensation Fund" to be created shortly, providing subsidies for essential food products; the appearance of first-grade corn on the Cape Verdian market; and the price increases for sugar, corn and cement, reflecting the international inflationary crisis and the rise in fuel and transportation costs: these were topics covered by Osvaldo Sequeira, secretary of state for trade, tourism and crafts, during an interview with VOZ DI POVO.

VOZ DI POVO: Comrade secretary, we would like to know the major reasons that forced our government to raise the price of sugar, corn and cement.

Sequeira: In terms of price policy, we are keeping the system we have followed for about 2 years with respect to basic products, which are regulated by a system of fixed prices, since they are vital to the country's economy and thus call for a certain stability. The system went into effect in December 1977, with a set price for these products throughout the country, so that all our consumers would have the same opportunity to buy them. For this reason, there is a uniform price for essential products.

Regarding your specific question as to the increased cost of corn, sugar and cement, I can answer: In the first place, in a situation of worldwide inflation, the Cape Verdian government has made an extraordinary effort to maintain stable prices for basic food products--corn, sugar, beans and rice--since 1977. The recent price increase falls within the whole international context of price increases that began at the end of 1979. In early 1980, for various reasons, the situation worsened. World agricultural production decreased somewhat.

Agricultural production per person in developing countries dropped by about 2 to 3 percent in 1979. The situation had world-wide repercussions, and consequently affected the international market, where supply and demand determine prices.

We should note that, according to some indicators, particularly those of the United Nations, the export price for petroleum increased by about 39 percent in 1979, a factor that affected shipping costs, which immediately affected the cost of the merchandise.

Moreover, because of the world inflation, the United States adopted anti-inflation measures in the beginning of 1980, measures which led to a revaluation of the dollar in relation to other currencies, causing even greater increases in the price of basic products.

VOZ DI POVO: What influence did world problems, the inflationary crisis in the United States and the cutback in U.S. grain exports to the Soviet Union have on grain prices on the international market?

Sequeira: Obviously, the market was affected, but we can say that certain international buyers, unable to buy grain from the United States, began to pressure certain markets. In a market situation that was already extremely tough, this meant that prices began to rise. The increased demand for grains came about because wealthier countries were building reserves for several years.

VOZ DI POVO: What is the increase, in percentages, for sugar, corn and cement in Cape Verde? We know that, despite these increases, the prices to go into effect on our market are much below international prices. How will you compensate for the difference between domestic prices and international market prices?

Sequeira: We are giving special attention to corn, because it is the staple of most Cape Verdians, and we have been very cautious with price increases. We have come to adopt a policy of balancing prices among different products. There are several reasons for the sugar increase: first is the increase in the international prices; second, and more important, is that the profit from sugar sales will be used to subsidize corn.

VOZ DI POVO: Regarding the other products that are still controlled, such as "Boer" beans and Carolina rice, which also went up on the international market, do you expect to increase their price in the future?

Sequeira: Some products will continue to be subsidized by the government, namely Boer beans and Carolina rice, and the current price should be maintained; we are not planning any increases this year. Regarding "agulhout" rice, however, the price could foreseeably go up by about 20 percent.

VOZ DI POVO: How will these subsidies be affected?

Sequeira: We have used a system of balancing prices among different products. This system will enable us to subsidize products essential to Cape Verde's population. We are about to institutionalize this system with the creation of a Price Compensation Fund, which will implement the government's price policy with respect to essential products.

VOZ DI POVO: Regarding horizontal cooperation with the Portuguese-speaking African countries, can we think about future subsidies and positive effects for the national economy?

Sequeira: With the economic cooperation accord signed between the five chiefs of state of the Lusophone African countries, there are new possibilities for cooperation, above all for complementary action among these five countries. Most of Cape Verde's problems could come to be resolved through mutual assistance and solidarity. In terms of trade, multi-year contracts could be established, which would permit greater price stability.

VOZ DI POVO: What alternatives would have to be created if prices on the international market continue to go up constantly? Is it feasible to surmount the grain supply problem with future expansion of agricultural production?

Sequeira: Steps are being taken, namely by the MDR [Ministry of Rural Development], to increase agricultural production, particularly of the products that could be substituted for cereals in our diet. I am referring principally to tubers (sweet and white potatoes and cassava). This would enable us to reduce our dependence on imports and, above all to establish a certain equilibrium in our balance of trade and payments. One of these measures is to call on our people to make a great effort to adopt new consumer habits. Inasmuch as it requires considerable fuel to cook corn it is necessary to find a staple that will be both reasonably priced and will require less energy to prepare. The enlistment of the people could contribute greatly to improving the nation's economy as well as their own situation as consumers.

6362

CSO: 4401

PRO-AMERICANISM DENOUNCED, SOCIALISM PRAISED

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 7 Jun 80 p 4

[Article by S.K. Kyel-Baffour]

[Text] A Ghanaian who shares the comfort in an American agency based in Accra has a duty to perform: to bear the nag of the United States higher than John B. Imperialism would do in Washington.

Confronted with the Moscow Olympic issue, one can imagine the discomfiture such as mercenary would find himself in when his compatriots dare kick against any unpopular pro-American decision.

The answer is for the agent to manufacture reasons out of egoism, produce rot and supposedly claim to be white-washing a dirty point in the argument.

Such mercenaries have my sympathy for their onerous duties but not for the shame and ridicule they expose themselves to the enlightened public.

These are the very people who weep in presence of their masters at the mere mention of the world socialism.

They are the very ones who even refuse to acknowledge the greatness of Kwame Nkrumah, who was overthrown by the very agency they serve, either full-time or part-time.

They are the people who shouted for joy when the 1966 coup perpetrators were destroying all projects built in the name of socialism.

And they are the very ones who would have wished Ghana participated in an Olympics either in Tel Aviv or in Pretoria. But never in Moscow!

The Ghanaian youth are, however, wide awake and would deliver the final blow when the time comes.

Ethiopia shall rise!

CSO: 4420

GOVERNMENT ORDERS DISMISSAL OF STRIKING GIHOC WORKERS

Government Order

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 9 Jun 80 p 1

[Excerpt] The Government has directed that all employees of Ghana Industrial Holding Corporation (GIHOC) who carried out demonstrations last Thursday should be dismissed with immediate effect.

Those among the employees who claim and can prove that they were not involved in the demonstrations are at liberty to re-apply for employment.

"Their cases will be individually examined, and if it is established that they are not involved, will be re-instated."

All applications to this effect must be received by their divisions concerned within seven days (starting last Friday night).

These directives were outlined in an official statement issued in Accra on Friday on the demonstrations.

Workers' Suit

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 11 Jun 80 p 8

[Article by Chrispat Okutu]

[Excerpt] The executives of the Ghana Industrial Holding Corporation (GIHOC) Workers' Unions Council, yesterday filed an ex-parte motion at an Accra High Court asking it to quash the decision by the Government to dismiss the corporation's workers who took part in a strike action last Thursday.

They are also praying the court to quash the Government's order that the dismissed workers should re-apply to the corporation within seven days.

The plaintiffs, Mr Kofi Appiah, chairman, Mr J.A. Quaye, secretary and Mr George Tetteh, treasurer, all of the council, are acting on behalf of the workers.

Filed on behalf of the executives by Mr Tsatsu Tsikata, an Accra lawyer, the motion also seeks an injunction to restrain the Government from assuming the duties of the management of the corporation to dismiss the unionized workers.

In an affidavit filed in support of the motion, the plaintiffs contended that by the terms of the statutory incorporation, it was the management, headed by the managing director of the corporation, which had an authority to employ and dismiss personnel of the corporation.

Work To Resume

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 13 Jun 80 p 1

[Article by Nelson Duah]

[Text] All the 16 divisions of the Ghana Industrial Holding Corporation (GIHOC) will re-open for normal work on Monday.

This follows the encouraging response by most of the workers to re-apply.

Announcing this at a news conference in Accra yesterday, the Minister of Industries, Science and Technology, Mr Vincent Bulla, explained that it was not the intention of the Government to deprive law-abiding citizens of their means of livelihood. He said the Government was prepared to co-operate with any worker who would demonstrate his desire to help re-build the economy through hard work.

Mr Bulla warned those dismissed workers who were going round to incite workers in other establishments outside the GIHOC to stop the practice immediately in their own interest.

He said the Government would not sit down to allow certain undesirable persons in the industrial sector to cause unrest which would affect the economy in the end.

The Minister made it clear that he never insulted the employees of the corporation who embarked on a demonstration in Accra last week.

He said he did not talk to anyone of them because of their behaviour that day and it "was therefore not possible that he insulted them."

It will be recalled that following last Thursday's demonstrations, all the 16 divisions of the corporation were closed down and the employees dismissed.

CSO: 4420

GUINEA-BISSAU

BRIEFS

DPRK AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION--A delegation of agronomists from the DPRK has been in Bissau since last thursday. The Korean mission is in our country to make a topographical survey of the area of the "tabanca" of Ksentcha, on the outskirts of Mansoa in the region of Oio, where a modern irrigation system is to be installed. The delegation has come to Guinea-Bissau within the framework of the cooperation accord between Bissau and Pyongyang, signed during the visit of Comrade Luis Cabral, president of the Council of State, to that socialist country last November. The system will take in an area of 1,000 hectares near the water basin of Ksentcha, which will serve as a reservoir for the irrigation system. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 8 Apr 80 p 2] 6362

CSO: 4401



EXPRESSION OF SUPPORT FOR CUBA ON REFUGEE QUESTION

Popular Demonstration

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 May 80 p 1

[Text] Thousands of people of various nationalities, from Mozambican workers enrolled in their organizational structure, the Production Councils, to our students, women and journalists, organized in the OJM [Organization of Mozambican Youth], the OMM [Organization of Mozambican Women] and the ONJ [National Organization of Journalists], respectively, along with Cuban, Brazilian, Portuguese and Chilean internationalist workers, delegations from the embassies of socialist countries in Mozambique, all took part yesterday in a lively and enthusiastic popular rally repudiating the imperialist maneuvers perpetrated against the Republic of Cuba.

The rally was promoted by the country's mass democratic organizations, namely, the OJM, OMM, CPUP and ONJ, to protest the imperialist military action in the Indian Ocean, the Persian Gulf and the Caribbean. Present were Raimundo Pachinuapa, member of the Central Committee [CC] and state inspector; Jose Correia Ganancio, member of the CC; Augusto Macamo, member of the CC and an official of the National Commission for Implementation of the Production Councils; and Salome Moiane, secretary general of the OMM, among other party and government officials.

Shortly before 0900 hours, several individuals representing various companies in the capital were already gathered in front of the Maxaquene Pavillion where the rally was to take place. They were singing revolutionary songs and carrying placards with various slogans condemning the imperialist actions against the peace and progress of the peoples and protesting the occupation of the air base [as publ. ...] Guantanamo.

Rhythmic chanting and joyful shouts were soon to be heard, indicating the crowd's satisfaction with and enthusiasm for the swift and vigorous

action by the revolutionary Cuban party, government and people, and for the international denunciations, once again frustrating the imperialists, who were planning to send U.S. naval and air forces yesterday to Guantanamo, part of Cuban territory which has been occupied by the United States for many years.

Moments of great enthusiasm yesterday demonstrated the solidarity of the world's peoples with the Cuban people. The Mozambican people, the representatives of the socialist countries and the internationalist workers, among other progressive groups attending the rally, once again reaffirmed their unconditional determination to continue to support the struggle of the world's peoples against imperialist actions. Their determination to pay any price to put an end to the imperialist provocations was reflected in the various messages presented during the course of the rally.

Jose Correia Ganancio, one of the speakers, said that the determination of the peoples and the conviction with which they are moving forward in the building of socialism guarantee their victory, despite all the destabilizing maneuvers.

"We know the imperialists dream about our disappearance, the disappearance of socialism in our countries, but this is impossible, because we are a determined people, and the imperialists know this, too."

Referring particularly to the Cuban people, Ganancio declared that they are an example of how it is possible to free ourselves from poverty and underdevelopment, to struggle successfully for the well-being of the working masses.

The Central Committee member also referred to the aid given by the Cuban Republic to friendly countries, from the training of cadres to material aid, despite the economic blockade.

Speaking to our reporters yesterday about recent events in Cuba, a German cooperant said a serious situation was developing in Guantanamo, with frequent threats from the U.S. military forces stationed there. He reported that "even in the early 1970's, the situation was quite disagreeable. I worked in Guantanamo for many years, and all the people had to be continually on the alert to defend themselves from some action by those military. I have great sympathy with these rallies because I understand the reason for them. It is the duty of all progressive peoples and organizations in the world to intensify their struggle against imperialism, in defense of world peace and social progress, in defense of the victory the Cuban people achieved 21 years ago."

Statements to our reporters from the demonstrators made it very clear that the imperialists are attacking the revolutionary countries, trying to prevent the development of their peoples.

On this question, Julia Pacheco, a student in one of the capital's schools, stressed: "The imperialists want to destroy the Cuban revolution. They are trying to destabilize the situation, not only in Cuba but in all of Latin America, in every region in the world where imperialism is not accepted; but because we are sure of what we want, all the peoples who love peace and socialism will prevail."

Alfredo Manuel, a worker in one of the capital's factories, carried a placard reading "Viva the Cuban people; down with imperialism." As he was going toward the pavillion, we respectfully asked him to stop and give us a statement. "We are going to support the Cuban people. Through the news media, we have learned about their current difficulties, about the exodus of certain individuals who clearly have not been able to adapt to the revolutionary process, and about the U.S. threats."

Cuban Ambassador's Speech

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 May 80 p 3

[Text] In a demonstration of the identity of the Cuban and Angolan peoples' struggle to build a new society, Martin Diaz, ambassador of the Republic of Cuba in our country, declared yesterday that the Cuban internationalists serving in our country are prepared as never before to carry out the will of the highest leader of the Cuban people with firmness and decision, to give the last drop of their sweat and blood, to use all the force of their minds, to help the Mozambican people build socialism. The ambassador made the statement at the popular rally in Maputo protesting the imperialist provocations.

The Cuban ambassador claimed the United States was the foremost enemy of the world's peoples, "the leader of world reaction."

Denouncing the imperialist action perpetrated by the United States against the Cuban revolution, Diaz said the imperialists are trying to force the Cuban people to forego the building of socialism and to renounce Marxist-Leninist ideas and internationalist principles.

In his message, the Cuban ambassador also said the Cuban people today have 5 million mobilized workers, peasants, students and intellectuals on that small island.

"We wish to say to the Yankee imperialists, to the irresponsible, aggressive, belligerent and criminal Carter administration, that the Cuban people will never renounce the revolution." said Diaz.

A brief history of the continuing struggle waged by the Cuban people for 21 years to consolidate socialism and the problems and achievements recorded in the course of the Cuban revolutionary process were also taken up by the Cuban government representative in Maputo. In his message, Diaz noted the imperialist measures to create tension in the relations between Cubans and the other peoples of Latin America, maneuvers which have always been frustrated. The attempt to block the friendly relations between Cuba and Venezuela and between Cuba and Peru are examples of this.

The Cuban ambassador referred as well to the campaign launched by the capitalist news media to foster the idea that all the Cuban people wish to flee the country, that there are many dissidents. He said that the force of the masses, the moral and political force, the ideological force of the revolution have demonstrated that this is not the case. He also noted that the 19 April parade and yesterday's rally demonstrated the falsity of the information appearing in the imperialist press.

"There is no society with a healthier moral atmosphere than ours. Throughout the hemisphere, no society has greater moral values than those achieved in our society after 21 years of revolution. The sense of justice, honor and dignity, the appreciation and admiration for merit, work and sacrifice: these are demonstrated every time we are put to the test. As we have said on other occasions, with the wars in Ethiopia and Angola, 100,000 Cubans volunteered to take part in these struggles," Diaz said at one point.

The ambassador later said that the imperialist have no more allies. In explanation, he said that once they had the bourgeoisie, the large land-owners; they had the vacillating members of the middle class, including the petty bourgeoisie, but now they cannot find allies among the workers, peasants and students. The imperialists cannot make allies out of honest workers. "The 'lumpen' are the only possible allies left to the imperialists, so they have to invent their refugees, their dissidents."

The Cuban representative referred to another of the brutal and criminal U.S. maneuvers, the economic blockade to which Cuba has been subjected for 20 years.

"The United States occupies part of our territory by force and against the will of our people. What doctrine, what principle, what law, what legality gives them the right to maintain a naval base on another country's territory against the will of the people? There is no legal or moral basis for it; it is simply an act of force. The United States sends the most modern SR-71 planes over Cuban territory. They can fly at between 25,000 and 30,000 feet at high speeds, and they produce the special explosions [sonic booms] heard from time to time all over our country," Diaz added, referring to events in the Republic of Cuba.

Concluding his speech, Martin Diaz said he had been asked to deliver a message from the Cuban internationalists serving in our country to President Fidel Castro. The message states: "We Cuban internationalists are today a thousand times more ready than ever to carry out your orders with firmness and decision, to give the last drop of our sweat, our intelligence, our blood, to help the Mozambican people build a new society. And we say from here, along with all the Cuban people, that no matter what, no matter where, no matter how, we will follow our commander in chief."

6362

CSO: 4401

MOZAMBIQUE

GDR PRESIDENT SENDS MESSAGE OF SOLIDARITY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] (AIM)--"Our people are following the great efforts of the African peoples determined to rise above the consequences of centuries of foreign colonial domination and to build a new and worthy life with solidarity and sympathy." This statement was contained in the message sent by GDR President Erich Honecker to his counterpart in Mozambique, Samora Moises Machel, in connection with the 17th anniversary of the founding of the Organization of African Unity and Africa Day.

Cordially saluting that event, the chief of state of the GDR stressed that his country praises the important contributions made in recent years by the African states and peoples to the international community in the fields of peace, world cooperation and socioeconomic progress in the world. In his message, Honecker also stressed the great role the OAU has been playing since its founding in developing an atmosphere of peace and prosperity for the peoples on the continent and in the world in general. The ever-greater support of the movement of nonaligned countries by the African nations also merited special reference by the chief of state of the GDR.

Erich Honecker said in his message that the winning of independence by the people of Zimbabwe this year meant a great retreat for the forces of colonial and racist oppression in that zone, while at the same time he described that retreat as an encouragement to the forces struggling for the total elimination of the last redoubt of colonialism, racism and apartheid and the establishment of peace and progress.

The chief of state of the GDR further said that his country will do everything within its powers to support the winning of economic independence for which Africa is currently battling.

The GDR leader believes that the elimination of the bitter colonial heritage, the maintenance of peace in the world, international security, the limiting of the armaments race, and disarmament will only be possible through close cooperation among all of the forces loving peace.

In another part of his message, Honecker confirmed the intention of his country to remain a "faithful and certain friend of the peoples and nations of Africa in their struggle for national and social liberation."

The chief of state of the GDR also reiterated yet once again the solidarity and active support of his country for the patriotic forces in Namibia and their vanguard, the SWAPO, in their determined battle to win liberty and independence, as well as the nationalists in South Africa who "are waging a just and unselfish battle, under difficult conditions, to eliminate the racist apartheid regime, also under the leadership of their vanguard, the ANC."

In conclusion, Erich Honecker wished the people of Mozambique and President Samora Machel success in the building of a life in which social wellbeing will be for all.

5157

CSO: 4401

MOZAMBIQUE

MOZAMBIQUE, BRAZIL ANNOUNCE RESULTS OF TALKS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Jun 80 p 3

[Text] At the conclusion of the visit paid to our country by a delegation headed by Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Federative Republic of Brazil Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, the following joint communique was issued by the People's Republic of Mozambique and Brazil:

"1. At the invitation of His Excellency Joaquim Alberto Chissano, the minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Mozambique, his excellency the minister of foreign affairs of the Federative Republic of Brazil, Ambassador Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, accompanied by his wife, paid an official visit to the People's Republic of Mozambique from 5 to 8 June 1980.

2. Minister Saraiva Guerreiro was cordially welcomed by his counterpart, Minister Joaquim Chissano, on his arrival in Maputo, the capital of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

3. The two ministers engaged in official talks, in which the following individuals participated on behalf of the People's Republic of Mozambique:

Fernando Ganhao, rector of Eduardo Mondlane University;

Valeriano Ferrao, secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Sharfudine Khan, director of the DEAN/DASC at the MNE [Ministry of Foreign Affairs];

Hipolito Patricio, ambassador and director of the DPSA;

Isaac Murargy, ambassador and director of the DAJC;

Francisco Perreira, national director of the MOPH;

Sergio Basulto, national director of the Trade Secretariat for Fishing;

Luis Pereira, national director of the Ministry of Agriculture;

Subhashandra M. Bhart, national director of ports and railroads;

Luis Filipe Pereira, deputy director of education and culture;

Francis Rodrigues, ambassadress and head of the Department of International Economic Relations;

Osmar Mahomed Hussein, manager of the Bank of Mozambique;

Amandio Chongo, head of the Vocational Training Division of the Ministry of Labor;

Paula Garcao, director of the Bank of Mozambique;

Andrea Durao, Ministry of Foreign Trade;

Joaquim Marcos, section head at the DNCI; and

Carlos Silva, State Secretariat for Coal and Hydrocarbons.

Participants representing the Federative Republic of Brazil were:

Italo Zappa, Brazilian ambassador to Mozambique;

Deputy Adalbert Camargo, president of the Afro-Brazilian Chamber of Commerce;

Paulo Tarso Flecha, head of the Trade Promotion Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Orlando Soares Carbonar, chief of staff at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Adolpho Correia de Sa Benevides, minister and chief of the Security and Information Division at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Marcos Castrioto de Azambuja, minister and chief of the Department for Africa, Asia and Oceania at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Antonio Sabino C. Guimaraes, minister and diplomatic staff trainer at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Ronaldo Mota Sardenberg, minister and special secretary for bilateral affairs on the staff of the minister of foreign affairs;

Roberto Abdenur, minister and coordinator of economic and trade affairs on the staff of the minister of foreign affairs;

Afonso Celso de Ouro Preto, minister and head of the Second African Division in the Department for Africa, Asia and Oceania; and

Bernardo Pericas, adviser and press secretary on the staff of the minister of foreign affairs.

4. His Excellency President Samora Moises Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, was paid a courtesy visit by Minister Saraiva de Guerreiro, who delivered to him a message from His Excellency the president of the Federative Republic of Brazil.

5. Minister Saraiva Guerreiro and members of his delegation paid visits to places of historical and cultural interest, as well as the Chokwe Agro-Industrial Complex in the province of Gaza.

6. The minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Joaquim Alberto Chissano, and the minister of foreign affairs of the Federative Republic of Brazil, Saraiva Guerreiro, held talks which transpired in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding. During these talks matters pertaining to bilateral relations were discussed and the international political situation was analyzed.

7. In the realm of foreign relations, the two ministers reasserted their firm support of the propositions and principles of the United Nations Charter, as well as the principles of international law, particularly with regard to the independence, sovereignty and equality and territorial integrity of nations, as well as the right of the peoples to self-determination in their internal affairs, and rejection of the use or threat of the use of force to resolve international disputes. Consistent with these principles, they condemned any form of colonial intervention.

8. In analyzing the situation in southern Africa, the two ministers noted the increasing successes in the just national liberation struggles and voiced their solidarity with the peoples in the region in the material realization of their legitimate rights to self-determination and national independence.

9. They expressed their satisfaction with the victory of the people of Zimbabwe, led by the Patriotic Front, and the resulting proclamation of the Republic of Zimbabwe.

Independent Zimbabwe will represent an important step forward in the struggle to establish peace in the region.

10. The two ministers confirmed their support of the national liberation struggle of the Namibian people, led by the SWAPO, in defense of their right to self-determination and national independence. They reiterated their support of the UN plan and condemned the repeated aggressions perpetrated

by the government of South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola and the Republic of Zambia because of their consistent support of the just cause of the people of Namibia.

11. They further reasserted their rejection of the inhuman policy of racial discrimination and apartheid, and expressed their solidarity with the just struggle of the South African people to eliminate the system of racial discrimination and apartheid, which represent a threat to international peace and security.

12. On the subject of the situation in East Timor and the Western Sahara, the two ministers reasserted the position of their respective governments, noting that the principles of self-determination and national independence as set forth in Resolution No 1514 and other pertinent decisions by the United Nations apply to both cases.

13. In analyzing the situation in the Middle East, the two ministers confirmed that only an enduring and overall solution to the conflict, including the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, represented by the PLO, including the right of return to self-determination, national independence and sovereignty, and the total withdrawal of Israel from the occupied Arab territories, within the context of the pertinent resolutions by the United Nations, can create an atmosphere of peace and security in the zone.

14. The two ministers analyzed the international economic situation and confirmed their determination to support the establishment of a new international economic order which is just and equitable, and designed in particular to ensure the economic and social development of the countries in the process of development.

15. The two ministers further stated their position in relation to the next special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to the adoption of an international strategy for the third decade of development, at which they hope that specific measures will be adopted to promote the development of the countries in the process of development, within the scope of the declaration and program of action on the establishment of the new international economic order and the charter of economic rights and duties of the states.

16. Within the framework of bilateral relations, the two ministers assessed the progress made in the existing trade relations and technical cooperation. Within this context, they concluded that there is a need to pursue mutually advantageous bilateral cooperation in various fields of mutual interest, and they further agreed on the intensification of exchanges of delegations between the two countries on the various levels.

17. Minister Saraiva Guerreiro expressed to Minister Joaquim Alberto Chissano his gratitude for the cordial hospitality provided to him and to his delegation during their stay in the People's Republic of Mozambique.

18. Minister of Foreign Relations of the Federative Republic of Brazil Saraiva Guerreiro issued an invitation to Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Mozambique Joaquim Chissano to pay an official visit on a convenient date to the Federative Republic of Brazil. The invitation was gratefully accepted.

Maputo, 8 June 1980."

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CSO: 4401

MOZAMBIQUE

MEANS OF IMPROVING 1980 AGRICULTURAL MARKETING CAMPAIGN

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Jun 80 p 1, 6

[Text] Since 1 June, the 1980 agricultural marketing campaign has been underway in some provinces, with the most important periods in this process expected in July and August. While various sectors participating in the purchasing and shipment of products from the rural zones to the consumer centers are taking new steps to guarantee the success of this work, the peasants in turn are witnessing the arrival of yet another crisis in their annual life cycle. "What are the prospects for selling the foodstuffs produced during the farm year and buying the products needed for the improvement of living conditions?" This is the question many peasant families are asking today.

The beginning of yet another agricultural marketing campaign is of particular importance to the peasants who, for some years here now have regularly been forced to hold over their products from one season to the next awaiting purchase and distribution.

Stooping to cultivate the land only to watch, dumbfounded, as the surplus rots, while we are engaged in a battle to increase production, is the dramatic situation which has faced a substantial part of the overwhelming majority of our people who live in the rural sector.

While increasing production is a priority, the peasants have often in past years been unable to sell their products, nor have they been able to get the goods they want to buy in exchange for what they produce. Thus when the following year began they had to choose and answer a question posed by circumstances. "Shall I produce just for family consumption or for the market? Will I see my corn, mapira or peanuts sold or will they rot again here by the door of my hut?" The experience of recent years, characterized by various difficulties, has been reflected in the significant drop in the major production destined either for export or for consumption in the urban centers.

The origin of this fact lies in the lack of means for marketing, in particular transportation, access roads, trained cadres. But the problems also

include lack of coordination and sensitivity to the problems of supply on the part of many individuals participating in this process. There is even sabotage here and there on the part of individuals who would like to see the population go hungry.

For these reasons, and while there are products continuing to rot in the fields, the lines in the cities are getting longer, the prices of some products which can only be bought on the black market are rising ever higher, and only a few privileged individuals can buy them.

Now that yet another season is ending, those who produced goods for sale are asking a question. "Will they be bought?"

Answers Sought

In the search for answers to these pertinent questions, sectors at the Ministry of Home Trade recently held a meeting in Maputo to analyze the development of preceding campaigns and to recommend steps to be taken for future marketing campaigns.

Within this context, territorial distribution plans as well as a central state plan were drafted for the first time, and some provinces were bolstered with new cadres, while simultaneously a purge of some structures in the sector was undertaken, as we wrote recently in reporting some arrests which occurred in Nampula.

Again within this framework, a delegation from this ministry is now visiting Zambezia with a view to studying the structures in that province and implementing the existing guidelines to avoid the shortcomings which occurred in past years.

Material Conditions for an Excellent Campaign

As we mentioned above, one of the factors noted as underlying the shortcomings which occurred in preceding campaigns is the shortage of the material conditions needed for the purchasing and distribution service.

However, according to an individual involved in agricultural marketing at the Ministry of Home Trade, this body "has sought to resolve these problems by using all possible means, and has even had the support of some friendly countries."

On the other hand, "we have a program integrated in the Monapo Project which will enable us to strengthen this campaign with a certain quantity of resources and we hope to function better than in past years," that individual said. Later on he added:

"Plans call for deliveries of carts and sacks, some of which have already reached our country. We plan to take up the matter of light vehicles

with the Ministry of Foreign Trade, but we still think they can be obtained in time to contribute to this marketing campaign."

This same individual said that the Ministry of Home Trade has a fleet for transporting goods purchased in the rural zones to consumer centers which, despite the shortage of spare parts, is about 70 percent functional, and that the problems are not as serious as in preceding years.

He said that where the storage of products is concerned, there are no major problems either, since "there is a warehouse in each district in the majority of the provinces, if indeed some of them are small."

On the other hand, the Ministry of Home Trade has purchased prefabricated storage structures with a capacity of 900 tons each, to supplement those already in existence. Ten of these are already being set up at various points in the country.

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CSO: 4401

MOZAMBIQUE

OFFICIAL REVIEWS SUCCESSES, DIFFICULTIES IN MAPUTO

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Jun 80 p 2

[Excerpts] During the electoral conference at which the Assembly of the City of Maputo was established in the early-morning hours day before yesterday, the first secretary of the FRELIMO Party, provincial governor and president of the Assembly gave an address in which, among other things, he reported on the work carried out by the outgoing Assembly.

We are publishing some extracts from that address today.

" . . . It is important now to make an analysis and assessment of what the Assembly of the City of Maputo accomplished, i.e. the work developed during its term in office . . .

At the beginning of its term, the Assembly of the City of Maputo faced some difficulties resulting from its inexperience, but above all due to lack of knowledge of the need for planning and programming all activities.

This shortcoming was aggravated by the fact that some deputies had not fully and profoundly accepted the essential meaning of representing the interests of the people. As a result, the concerns of the people who elected them were not dealt with, in that period, with the necessary intensity.

However, in the dynamics of the process of national reconstruction, the Assembly gradually began to assume and implement its role as an organ of the people's government. Through the establishment of the work commissions and the resulting involvement of the deputies, the first experience of organization in the Assembly of the City of Maputo began.

. . . Maputo is the capital of our province. But more important, it is the capital of the People's Republic of Mozambique, and as such, it must be the mirror of our people, of our country.

The problems existing here therefore take on special importance.

Supply, transportation, education, housing, health and sanitation have been given and continue to be given special attention by the assembly of the city.

In this connection, during the term of the outgoing city assembly various work commissions were appointed with a view to undertaking a survey and analysis of various problems the city faces.

Supply

The supply situation was and continues to be worrisome. In the course of the work of the supply commission the total disorganization of the trade network, the lack of any trade census, inadequacy or lack of trade establishments in some areas, monopolies and speculation in foodstuffs by dishonest tradesmen, resulting in long waiting lines, which are still occurring, were found to exist.

. . . Let us not deceive ourselves. The basic problem is the drop in farm production and productivity, the large exodus of the rural population to the cities. This last-mentioned factor is contributing greatly to the problems of unemployment, neglected population sectors and the crime rate being seen.

We are certain that the establishment of green zones will represent the basic means of resolving these problems, and it is the duty of each citizen to participate actively in the process of implementing it.

Transportation

To minimize the problems existing in urban transport, our government, at enormous sacrifice, has purchased some buses and established a radio-equipped taxi enterprise. However, the lack of conscience and responsibility on the part of some workers, linked with some difficulties with regard to parts, as well as lack of discipline on the part of some users, have paralyzed a number of units. As a result of this behavior, we are again experiencing difficulties in the transport sector.

Despite the profound interest shown by the assembly of the city, it can be seen that to date the problem of the inadequate functioning of the only ferry boat providing service across the Catembe has not been resolved.

Education

In the battle against illiteracy and ignorance through the adult education and literacy campaigns, our deputies have participated either as teachers or students, thus contributing to achieving the final goal--eliminating this aspect of our heritage.

On the other hand, in the decisive battle for winning over our youth, the guarantee of the Mozambique revolution, the work commission on education initiated the process of implementing the school-community link.

Parallel with this, the battle against violations of discipline and unhygienic conditions in the schools was another concern of the outgoing assembly.

Health

The success of the vaccination campaign in our city, the recruiting of the people for the clean-up of the neighborhoods, the establishment of the Maputo city health office and the establishment of health centers in the neighborhoods are important aspects which will contribute to improving the sanitary conditions in the city, as well as medical-health support.

However, much still remains to be done in this field, mainly in improving the sanitation conditions in our city.

Housing

The difficulties our city faces in the realm of housing, a basic right of every citizen, are well known. The commission appointed for the purpose found anomalies in the functioning of the APIE, reflected in the illegal occupation of houses, non-payment of rent, abandonment of innumerable housing units . . . , and the lack of a proper survey of existing housing facilities by the APIE."

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CSO: 4401

MOZAMBIQUE

MINISTERIAL SUPERVISORY, DISCIPLINE OFFICES LISTED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Jun 80 p 2

[Excerpts] In connection with the implementation of the guidelines set forth by the highest leader of the Mozambique revolution with regard to the "housecleaning" operation in the state apparatus, many supervisory and discipline offices have now been established in various central departments.

The establishment of these offices is mainly designed to enable the people to participate actively and conscientiously in the "housecleaning" of the state apparatus. Thus they can report irregularities seen in these bodies as well as make suggestions for the improvement of their operation.

We are publishing here a list of the telephone numbers and addresses at which the supervisory and discipline offices already established are located.

Such offices are to be found at the National Planning Commission, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Public Works and Housing, Ministry of Labor, Ministry of Security, Ministry of Home Trade, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Posts, Telecommunications and Civil Aviation, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of State for the Presidency, Ministry of Information, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Ports and Land Transport, Ministry of Industry and Power, Bank of Mozambique, and Secretariat of State for Fishing.

As we said above, the people can visit these premises in person or can present their reports or suggestions, making use of the telephone numbers listed above.

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CSO: 4401

EXPERIMENT IN LABOR RESOURCES CONTROL INITIATED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 May 80 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] A system for control of manpower resources has been introduced on an experimental basis in Gaza and Maputo provinces. Aimed at proper planning in the use of the labor force, the project was initiated in April (in Gaza) and May (in Maputo), and is based on coordination with the employing entities to meet their manpower needs, and on the registration of job candidates for later integration in production.

Our reporters received the information from individuals in the Ministry of Labor.

The system for control of manpower resources, which is in effect in 16 districts of the above-mentioned provinces, is aimed at monitoring the hiring and dismissal of workers, thus to some extent preventing the disorganized flight from company to company without regard for economic priorities, and also to monitor internal labor migration in order to maintain up-to-date information on its geographic distribution, by employer and by profession.

In this context, the Labor Ministry spokesmen stressed: "There is currently no agency that can provide quantitative, must less qualitative, information on manpower resources in general or on any particular, such as reserve manpower or the active labor force."

It is known, however, that the planning of any economic undertaking presupposes the hiring of the necessary labor. Hence, it is necessary to know the quantity and quality of the labor force, its geographic distribution and its distribution by profession, sex, age, skills, literacy and degree of training, among other items. Knowledge of these factors, combined with the indication of manpower needs by the employing entities, will enable a rational distribution of reserve manpower and the active labor force according to economic priorities. It will also permit planning for professional training.

Moreover, an up-to-date knowledge of manpower resources presupposes a system of control through which the government can be continuously fed

detailed information on manpower placement and movement, thus permitting a continuing accounting.

To this end, employers, regardless of their present status, should annually provide the Manpower Resources Service of the district in which they are located with the form, "Analysis of Personnel Staff," which should correspond to the plan approved by the National Planning Commission for the respective year.

They should also present another form, "Announcement of Job Offerings," listing the existing staff openings, since there are always some vacancies not foreseen in the plan.

On Hirings, Firings and Transfers

As we have said in the foregoing paragraphs, the manpower resources system will monitor hiring, firing and transfers of the labor force. Thus, with respect to hiring, the Manpower Resources Service will make an effort to select the workers who are best suited for a particular position, in accordance with the nature of the job offerings communicated by the employing entities. Therefore, all individuals seeking employment should register with the Manpower Resources Service in the district where they reside.

Planned for a period of 3 months, the experimental manpower resources control system will result in the definition of a strategy to follow in the definitive implementation of the system. It is noted that the system could be revised according to the results obtained in the experimental system.

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CSO: 4401

MOZAMBIQUE

CAHORA BASSA ENERGY OUTPUT TO BENEFIT FARM REGION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Jun 80 pp 1, 3

[Text] By next December the electrification of the main agricultural zones and other regions without electrical energy in the province of Maputo will be completed, within the framework of the regional program calling for Electricity of Mozambique to supply energy to the three provinces in the southern part of the country.

This regional project, which comes within a general plan for the electrification of the main agricultural and industrial zones, utilizing thermal energy power from the Cahora Bassa Hydroelectric Plant, calls further for the stringing of 130 kilometers of electrical lines and the building of 36 to 40 step-down transformer stations.

The largest of these projects in the province of Maputo will be the installation of a high-tension line between Marracuene and Manhica (a distance of 60 kilometers), the conclusion of which will allow the electrification of the Magude district next year, as well as the shutting down of the Lionde thermal power plant in the Chokwe region in the province of Gaza.

Some of the other zones which will begin to benefit from electrical service in Maputo beginning this year, where the projects are underway or about to begin, are the districts of Namaacha, Moamba, Catembe, Umbeluzi, and the Costa do Sol region and the Chiango Educational Center.

With the conclusion of the facilities included in this project, the implementation of which comes within the policy of austerity and rationalizing our liquid fuels, an important step forward will have been taken toward the gradual shutting down of the generating plants in the majority of the main farm regions of the country which are fuel operated.

Within this framework, according to statements made to this newspaper by a spokesman for Electricity of Mozambique, the electrification of the farm regions in this province will make possible a significant saving in fuels

used by the generators or motors (particularly diesel fuel), widely used in operating these machines. On the other hand, it will make for a considerable saving in the foreign exchange spent for the purchase of such fuel.

Expansion of Substations

In addition to the execution of these projects, on which some dozens of thousands of contos will be spent, Electricity of Mozambique is also engaged in resolving a series of other problems pertaining to the high- and medium-tension networks in the Maputo operational zone. To this end, it has already undertaken the first and most decisive task to make the realization of the projects possible--the process of purchasing the electrical material needed to put these networks in proper operational condition.

According to information obtained from a spokesman for Electricity of Mozambique, the gradual resolution of these problems will make it possible to draft the first guidelines for the future definition of an electrical network in this province, the point of departure for which is the use of the Infulene substation, which receives energy direct from one of the most important dams in the world--Cahora Bassa.

Within this framework, plans call for the expansion of that substation such that in the near future it can meet the increasing industrial development needs of Maputo and those resulting from the increase in agricultural activity in the province.

When the work of expanding the Infulene substation is completed, a feeder line to the Mozambique Cement Company will be installed, so that this industrial unit can be supplied with about 60 KVS of energy.

The Mozambique Cement Company, due to its size and the complexity of its labor system, is at present the unit consuming the greatest part of the electrical energy supplied to the province of Maputo by the Cahora Bassa Hydroelectric Plant. The future installation of a 60-KVS line from the Infulene substation will enable this industrial unit, located in Matola, to consume energy obtained direct from Cahora Bassa.

In order to promote the development of the Umbeluzi farm region, it will also be supplied by a 60-KVS line from the Infulene substation, after it has been expanded. This will not only provide lighting to the small town of Umbeluzi, but will also guarantee the functioning, by means of electricity, of the motor pumps currently using diesel fuel.

Advantages of Expansion

With the stringing of these two energy distribution lines, the substation will be given a greater capacity to receive and distribute energy from Cahora Bassa, and also the thermal energy produced in the city of Maputo can be decreased.

Another advantage which will result from these projects will be the reduction to a minimum of diesel fuel consumption in energy-producing plants (as is the case with Sonefe) or the water-pumping stations (as is the case with Umbeluzi). On the other hand, according to a spokesman for Electricity of Mozambique, one of the great advantages to be derived from this project will also be the gradual decrease of the peak load (maximal demand on a plant) at the thermal power plant in Maputo, which currently produces energy using coal.

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CSO: 4401

VARIOUS ASPECTS OF PUBLIC CONDUCT SCORED

Respect for Superiors

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 May 80 p 2

[Letter from Joaquim Zualo]

[Text] "Relations of friendship and relations of service." One of the elements of indiscipline observed in production centers, including schools, is that we do not know how to distinguish between relations of friendship and those of service.

There are many who think democracy means spending their hours in service chatting with their superiors about football, lovers, divorces, queues and other matters unrelated to work. And their superiors accept the informal form of address: "hey you," "hey, pop," "hey, Joe." Anyone who doesn't fall in line is said to be arrogant, to insist on being the boss, to be "reactionary." When pretty girls are involved, the relations are even more familiar.

There are cases of individuals who deny the respect and treatment owed to the boss because they belong to some political structure, alleging that politics is in command.

There are bosses who are afraid to give orders because someone belongs to some organization. Members of the GD, GV [Vigilance Group], or the militia should set an example in production and in respect for the boss. Bosses should not give special treatment to anyone just because the latter belongs to an organization, until his rank justifies it. Relations of friendship are outside work relations.

Public Conduct Lapses

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 May 80 p 2

[Letter from Joaquim Zualo]

[Text] We complain when we find flies in deluxe restaurants, when we are often the ones who have invited them.

We complain when deluxe restaurants have no soap, when some of us take it home with us. We complain when the hand towels are dirty, when some of us use them to clean other things. We complain about the deplorable state of the furniture in the restaurants, and the walls and floors as well.

We complain about the lethal state of hygiene in the restrooms. But why does the situation exist?

It is because we behave like monkeys in the zoo. Everything in the restaurant, which is not our property, is abused--even the employees.

Thus, just as we demand cleanliness and good manners of hotel employees, the same things should be demanded of the customers.

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CSO: 4401

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

MEALS FOR MINERS--A plant for producing lunches exclusively for those working for John, a branch of that which has existed for 3 years in the capital of the country, was put into operation yesterday noon in Ressano Garcia, a transit point for the miners from Mozambique. The miners will benefit initially from 700 to 800 lunches produced at the Maputo plant and transported by vehicle to Ressano Garcia every Tuesday, the day on which the miners arrive from South Africa. Later, at a time still to be determined, when the kitchen at the local plant is completed, some 5,000 lunches may be served daily, both to the miners arriving here from South Africa on Tuesdays and Fridays, as well as to those departing for that country. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Jun 80 p 1] 5157

BRAZILIAN LOCOMOTIVES, TRAINING--Our country has just acquired 20 Diesel electric locomotives to strengthen the operationality of the rolling stock of the National Directorate of Ports and Railways. The locomotives are of the same type as the 25 acquired last year. The total value of the acquisition amounts to about \$20 million (in national currency, approximately 750 million contos), and the purchase and aid contracts were signed with General Electric of Brazil and the North American headquarters of the firm. Technical assistance to be provided by the supplier notably includes the training of personnel of our National Directorate of Ports and Railways. Two groups of five units should arrive in Mozambique in September and November, respectively, with five more locomotives expected in April and the rest in July. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 May 80 p 3] 6362

CUBAN DEPUTY MINISTER--Within the framework of strengthening trade relations and pursuant to prior discussions, Oscar Marrero, Cuba's vice minister of trade, arrived early yesterday afternoon in the capital of the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique]. Approached by members of the Mozambican press on his arrival at Mavalone Airport, the leader of the Cuban delegation stated that his visit to Mozambique falls within the framework of friendship and cooperation, not only in the area of trade but also in technical and scientific fields. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 May 80 p 3] 6362

NUJOMA REPORTED LANDING SOCIALIST CAMP SUPPORT

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 8 Jun 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] Paris (TASS)--"The Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community are true friends of the Namibian people and of all the oppressed peoples of the world," Comrade Sam Nujoma, President of the South-West Africa Peoples Organization (SWAPO), said in an interview with a TASS correspondent.

Comrade Sam Nujoma firmly condemned the Western powers' aid to the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa which occupies the territory of Namibia contrary to the resolutions of the U.N. Security Council and the general assembly. The illegal occupation of Namibia became possible only because of the lavish deliveries of arms from the United States, Britain, Canada, Japan, and other imperialist states to the South African racists.

The Pretoria authorities stage mass reprisals against the peaceful residents of the country. "The authorities' aim," he emphasized, "is to destroy the population of Namibia and they do that with the aid of multinational monopoly capital which is interested in the exploitation of our natural resources. Many leaders and rank-and-file members of the SWAPO were captured by the racist secret political police and vanished without a trace." "It is perfectly clear," Comrade Sam Nujoma said, "that they were coldbloodedly tortured to death by South African butchers."

A critical situation has developed in the country. The Republic of South Africa's occupation army in Namibia already numbers more than 100,000 soldiers including detachments of foreign mercenaries. That expeditionary corps practises reprisals not only inside the country but also in the territories of neighbouring independent sovereign states.

The SWAPO resolutely condemns the barbarous acts of violence against the peaceful population of African states, he said. Recently the South African cutthroats staged a raid on Angola as a result of which more than 200 people mainly women, old men and children were atrociously murdered.

"We do not want bloodshed, but we had to take up arms because of the criminal policy which the apartheid regime pursues on our country," Comrade Sam Nujoma stated. "At present we have no other choice but to step up the armed liberation struggle--the only way to genuine freedom and independence."

CONFLICT OVER NATIONAL ASSEMBLY'S EXECUTIVE POWERS

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 30 May 80 p 23

[Column by Gwen Lister: "Gwen Lister Looks at the Political Scene"]

[Text]

THE question as to whether or not the endowment of the National Assembly with executive powers, constitutes a strong move towards a unilateral declaration of independence, will doubtless enjoy more heated debate during the present sitting of the Assembly.

And it has been said that this will be the last sitting of the Assembly where the Administrator General's Council will serve in an advisory capacity. (The Administrator General's Council consists of the leaders of the 11 population groups in the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, with Mr Dirk Mudge as Chairman, and at present no other political party is represented on this Council).

At the next sitting of the National Assembly (later in the year) the Administrator General's Council will become the 'cabinet' with the power to put into motion legislation by the Assembly itself. The Administrator General, of course, will retain a veto right.

OPINIONS VARY

Regarding this move towards increased power for the National Assembly, opinions of course, vary.

Those in favour, include the majority group in the National Assembly, and virtually the 'ruling party', namely, the DTA, who were the victors in the 1978 December election, held under the auspices of the South African Government. In the past they were increasingly dissatisfied with the fact that legislation passed by the Assembly, was inclined to lie on bureaucratic desks in Pretoria for several months, before being approved or rejected.

And partly because the brakes were put on in Pretoria, the DTA was unable to fulfill their electoral promises to the people.

The National Party of course, will be opposed to a National Assembly with both legislative and executive powers - but mainly for emotional reasons, namely, that the power has been taken from the white Legislative

Assembly to be given to the DTA-dominated Assembly. There has been some speculation that the National Party will have one representative in the new 'cabinet', whereas in the past they would not accept less than three. But that was in the days of the rule of Mr Justice Steyn, while his successor, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, appears to have some subtle hold over the National Party. (Through his Broederbond connections, say some).

HNP IS ANTI

Mr Sarel Becher, leader of the HNP (Herestigte Nasionale Party) said this week that the HNP would oppose executive powers for the National Assembly. The HNP he continued, was against a mixed government and was also opposed to the idea of independence of this Territory.

When asked whether he too construed the accordance of executive might to the National Assembly, as a move towards a unilateral declaration of independence, he answered in the affirmative. (On this score he is

therefore in agreement with the more left wing elements of the political spectrum in this country, namely, Swapo, Swapo D, and the Namibia National Front).

However Mr Becker added that although the HNP opposed a unilateral declaration of independence (being against independence for this country on principle) they were even more opposed to what he called a UN independence (the independence which would result from the holding of an election under the auspices of the United Nations. The HNP, Mr Becker concluded, would prefer that the Administrator General continue to maintain executive control, and they would advocate that no further powers be accorded to the Administrator General's Council.

Referring to the further cancellation of a white ethnic election (scheduled for August, but now apparently postponed until November, with the strong possibility that it may not take place at all), Mr Becker said that there would be "trouble" if the white election was scrapped.

He did not elaborate but added that it would be yet "another broken promise" towards the whites of this country.

OPPOSED TO UDI

And to return to the other side of the political spectrum, Swapo, Swapo D, and the Namibia National Front, are totally opposed to executive might for the National Assembly, which they see as a blatant move towards an internal settlement.

These primarily black-orientated political groups are in favour of the implementation of Security Council Resolution 435, and elections under UN auspices and control.

They are not against power sharing (as are the HNP) but object to the origins and composition of the National Assembly, and the fact that they were elected in terms of a process they deemed to be "illegal". (The 1978 election under South African supervision, in which none of these groups participated).

CONCLUSIONS

There are therefore not many people who are in favour of the new dispensation. Some feel that executive might should justifiably be accorded to the National Assembly; others feel that a UN elections should be embarked upon without further changes being made to the internal constitutional setup in the interim; others feel that

there should be no independence at all, whether it be brought about by South Africa or the United Nations; and there are also those who feel that the executive power should remain in the hands of the Administrator General.

There is also a school of thought consisting of those people who are opposed to the composition of the National Assembly itself, but feel that there will be little change once they are given executive power. That power, they claim, was to date in the hands of the white legislative Assembly, until the Administrator General took it over, and now at least it will be in the hands of a mixed government, rather than in the hands of a minority group. And, they add, the Administrator General still has the veto right, which would serve to put the brakes on any outrageous legislation, which may be envisaged.

But while this point can be argued, the fact remains that it is a fait accompli that the Assembly is to given executive power. Whether they handle this new authority with efficiency, and prove worthy of the added responsibility, only time will tell.

SOUTH AFRICA SUPPOSEDLY TO DEFEAT SWAPO

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 24 May 80 p 10

[Editorial: "Our Impression"]

[Text]

AFTER touring the remote northern regions in recent days, covering almost 2000 km which took us right across that vast part of our country, excluding of course Kavangoland and Caprivi, we are convinced that South Africa's political thinking, and as a result her policies for this country, are bolstered by the correct belief that in the end she will defeat Swapo militarily. Militarily she is a giant in comparison with the fighting cadres of the guerrilla movement.

For certain reports Army Headquarters will have to give us clearance, for if we do release these without prior consultation there is no question of a banning order of the edition.

Let us say from the outset that the picture is not a pretty one, and that Swapo has certain units, well trained and definitely motivated to continue to harass certain targets for a long time yet.

However, in real essence, when there is a confrontation, the South African forces, play a cat and mouse game, due to overwhelming firepower and of course, men. Thus, if things continue the way they do, there is no doubt that in the next three years, Swapo's fighting men will be bled white.

South Africa's political thinking is strongly influenced by this prospect, but with her usual paralysis and short-sightedness, she fails to realise that a military victory could only have meaning, if constitutionally, there is an even greater victory. And that is the point. All around us we now note how the ethnic nonsense is being given impetus by Pretoria through its agent in the Berg Hotel. The Namas too, are to get a fully-fledged legislative assembly, another stooge-like act. For we know of no constitutional process which indicated that the Nama-speaking citizens are desirous of such a body.

Yet, there is something we wish to caution about as far as the north is concerned. We told General Geldenhuys that face to face and his brief, rather colourful retort was "a pipe dream".

It is this. Bleeding Swapo's fighting cadres to death without accompanying results in the constitutional sphere, and of course, a tremendous economic upsurge as a result thereof, is bound to lead to a new military alliance in southern Africa. That military alliance is on the cards, and we forecast today, and we doubt whether this newspaper will be in existence to see its prophecy fulfilled that that military pact, will be on us before the close of the Eighties. Its signatories will be a number of southern and immediate central African states and the Warsaw Pact powers. The sluice gates to land mechanised units on both the east and west coasts, will be opened.

It can only be prevented with a complete policy change on the part of South Africa, resulting in an all encompassing settlement of problems, militarily and politically, and of course economically, which would result in a complete stabilisation of the South West Africa situation.

Pretoria has in her hands both her own destiny and that of South West Africa. If she prefers to continue to live with political chicanery, if she continues with her policies of instating stooges as the representatives of the masses, there shall come a hammer blow so terrifying, that it will kill one of Africa's best equipped peoples. This may take thirty years, it may take fifty, but it will come to pass as sure as night follows day, unless of course there are those changes which we have asked for over the past few years.

SWAPO COMPLAINS ABOUT INDEPENDENCE PLAN

Protests 'Big Five' Plan

Zambia LUSAKA TIMES in English 8 Jun 80 p 3

[Text]

AT the United Nations, they know that even for their "blue-eyed boy" — SWAPO — there will be no picnic in the Namibian desert.

And now is the time for the countdown to the confrontation. The South West African People's Organisation has already complained that the independence plan of the big five is a sell-out in favour of Pretoria.

"According to the proposals of the five, South Africa is left with extensive power to influence the outcome of the transitional process. First, South Africa is to be left with a entrenched administration over the whole of Namibia.

"Second, South Africa is to be allowed to have its huge paramilitary police force intact in the territory during the transitional period. Third, South Africa is to be allowed

to have 1,500 troops strategically located in the north-central part of Namibia.

"Fourth, South Africa's aggressive claim to Walvis Bay is tacitly conceded to, thus, allowing it to have more than a division of its armed forces at Rooikop in the Walvis Bay area, in addition to the 1,500 troops."

Some analysts are predicting a civil war. During the few years that negotiations have been going on, South Africa has brought into Namibia an army now totalling over 75,000 men.

While the independence plan provides for the withdrawal of these, a huge battalion of native defence forces has been built, and from July this year, this African army will be handed over to the local administration which was formed after the sham elections of 1978.

But just where do the guerrillas stand in the independence plan? In reality, they probably stand nowhere. When the ceasefire comes into effect all guerrillas inside Namibia will cross back into Angola or Zambia and set up camps with their external comrades at least 50

kilometres from the Namibian border.

Alternatively, those opting to remain inside Namibia will lay down their arms and live like civilians during the transitional period. But the South African troops will remain inside Namibia.

Delicate

When Britain, France, America, Canada and West Germany first presented their independence plan it was conveniently ambiguous on such crucial matters as the relationship of the authority of the United Nations representative in the territory and that of the Pretoria-appointed administrator-general.

It was also completely silent on the delicate question of Walvis Bay, the highly strategic port which the West fears might announce the death of monopoly imperialism if SWAPO gives it to the Soviet Union, the guerrillas' sponsor, as a military base.

The clarifications that have been made and revisions of the whole plan now seem to be heavily loaded against SWAPO. The manner in which the big five have conducted the negotiations is indicative of the type of results they want to see.

SWAPO has complained: "We agreed to participate in the talks with the five expecting that our views on the independence of Namibia would be regarded as important and would be respected, even when they were not accepted."

To the dismay of the liberation movement, the five presented documents to it as a *fait accompli*, but the same documents were given to South Africa open-ended.

"Consequently, there was no way for us to amend further. But in the case of South Africa, however, the proposal was still open-ended, it became 'final and definitive' only after South Africa had sought and obtained further assurances and clarifications."

During the initial discussions there was an understanding between the big five and SWAPO that the document should not be presented to the Security Council "until there was an agreement or clear understanding regarding the areas of disagreement."

But still, the big five went to the Security Council and had their plan adopted for action in disregard of the undertaking to SWAPO.

SWAPO's contentions against the earlier draft have been that if the South African troops are to serve a useful purpose — other than an aggressive military one — they should not be stationed in the north-central location of Grootfontein.

These remaining 1,500 troops should be confined at Karasburg in the south from where it would be easier to send them back to South Africa at independence.

Curiously, this has not been amended and the South African soldiers will be located at Grootfontein. South Africa's demand to retain military bases in the demilitarised zone is also being allowed.

Pretoria's contention is that at the moment she has 40 bases along the borders

with Angola and Zambia, and it will not be workable to reduce these to anything less than 20.

It is expected that she will now be allowed at least seven bases in the demilitarised zone, which will be 50 kilometres on each side of the borders.

The argument seems to be that these bases like the others for South African troops will be monitored by the 7,500 soldiers to be sent by the United Nations. But by comparison, SWAPO will not be allowed any bases within the demilitarised zone.

In addition, the SWAPO guerrillas who were earlier to be confined in camps inside Namibia if they are already inside will now have to rejoin their colleagues outside Namibia as no SWAPO bases will be allowed in the territory.

Remain

For the first three months while the South Africans are withdrawing and the United Nations is setting up administrative machinery, SWAPO and its soldiers will remain outside the country, with only civilian officials crossing for liaison arrangements. What does this mean in military terms?

For one thing three months is a long time for a guerrilla to be removed from his operational area and dumped hundreds of kilometres from his country's border — and doing nothing. Will they have the morale to start the war all over again?

In addition, South Africa has made another big score. By being allowed to have so many bases in the operational zones, it means the 7,500 United Nations troops will be tied up there trying to monitor any continuing hostilities.

This will leave the rest of Namibia to be policed by the security forces of the South African administration in the territory. In effect,

therefore, there will be no real United Nations authority over the territory and the process of independence.

On the military and security logistics, therefore, it would appear that SWAPO has been undermined in the whole affair. The big hope seems to be the overwhelming assumption that SWAPO would win a clear majority in any election in Namibia.

Even if SWAPO won the election, would the South African security forces then in charge of the territory hand over power? One point nobody disputes is that SWAPO's following mostly comes from the northern Ovambos and Kavangos who constitute two thirds of the total population.

The other contestants, the Namibia National Front of Gerson Veli and Andreas Shipanga; the Pretoria-sponsored Democratic Turnhalle Alliance of Dirk Mudge; and the breakaway Action Front for the Retention of Turnhalle Principles are written off as a repetition of the Muzorewa experiment in Zimbabwe.

Those who are optimistic argue that the big five acknowledge SWAPO's claims to popularity in the territory. But they do not want SWAPO to form the first black nationalist government there.

SWAPO has been protesting strongly at both the United Nations and South Africa accepting the overtures of the leaders representing internal parties.

South Africa has since last year laid a condition that if the internal parties, which it sponsors, are not consulted in the dispute she would drop the negotiations.

Last year South Africa refused to take her seat at the Geneva consultative talks over Namibia until the parties to the conflict agreed to hold consultations with internal leaders.

The puppet leaders did not take part in the talks.

but they were consulted as demanded by South Africa.

But many will agree that the United Nations has been only responding to a new reality; the reality created for it by the big five which envisages that the internal leaders, and not SWAPO, may have to form the first independence government.

The second operational detachment of the big five evolves around Walvis Bay. The stand of the United Nations is that Walvis Bay is part of Namibia.

Only two years ago the General Assembly was to reaffirm that: "Walvis Bay is an integral part of Namibia and condemns South Africa

in the strongest possible terms for its decision to annex Walvis Bay."

Proposed

In the initial independence plan, the big five were silent on Walvis Bay. When they presented the document to the Security Council they proposed that the future of Walvis Bay should be left as a matter for negotiations between the new Namibian government and South Africa. And there the issue stands.

Why is Walvis Bay so crucial to the Namibian independence issue? As Namibia's only deep-water port, Walvis Bay handles all of the country's overseas

trade. It is the centre of Namibia's fishing industry, the second largest source of revenue and it is a complex communication centre with the mainland.

And perhaps even more important as a strategic military base it holds the difference between Soviet communism and Western capitalism. A government in Namibia which does not control Walvis Bay has no control over itself.

The plan of the big five is therefore clear: If SWAPO wins mainland Namibia, they will lose Walvis Bay. If they don't they will lose both. Whichever way, there will be no picnic in the Namibian desert.

SWAPO Appeals to Frontline

Windhoek WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 10 Jun 80 p 3

[Text] London: SWAPO had appealed to the Black Frontline States to initiate UN action leading international sanctions against South Africa to force it out of SWA, the movement said yesterday.

It released a copy of memorandum it sent to the presidents of the Frontline States--Tanzania, Zambia, Angola, Botswana and Mozambique.

The memorandum said SWAPO was making an "urgent" appeal for "comprehensive and mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa, including an oil and arms embargo, in order to force the racist boer junta of Pretoria out of Namibia."

South Africa had been intransigent in negotiations on SWA's future and the Republic had "only been interested in gaining ever new concessions," it claimed.

"For example, the enemy succeeded to gain military bases at Grootfontein and Oshivelo, to have its fascist police in charge of law and order, to have its repressive administration run all the practical aspects of the transition process, including the elections, and to get its puppets to be allowed to participate in the negotiations, thereby attempting to give them a status equal to that of SWAPO."

The memorandum said South Africa had succeeded in getting the internal SWA parties represented in negotiations through the "connivance and duplicity" of the Western Five.

CSO: 4420

ROAD SUBJECT TO SABOTAGE, LANDMINES

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 24 May 80 pp 6, 7

[Text]

OSHIVELLO: She is southern Africa's most dreaded road, and no doubt the most dangerous in southern Africa. Yet, if ever there was a stretch of road that can be described as a lifeline, it is the great north road which stretches right to Oshakati and from where, at a point near Rengwe, a new surfaced highway is to be built to Etosha.

Plausible. And being on the subject of roads, one must give the Roads Branch of the SWA Administration, in charge of which is Mr Kosi Pretorius MEC, and a very capable director of his Roads Branch, Mr R. P. Bredenkamp, full credit. Here is a department that knows its assignment.

A big South African contractor, Roadmix of Boksburg, has been given a multi million Rand contract to resurface the Oshivello Ondangua section of the great north road. The road is in dire need of resurfacing.

Visiting the work teams. I made a point of it to tour along those sections which came under attack. One of the worst acts of sabotage

was the blowing up of one of the larger road bridges on that section of the road across the Kwashigambo River. There was no doubt that a saboteur or saboteurs were total experts as sappers. Frightening to realise the power of explosives when laid and set off by an expert. The main beams simply broke like matchsticks and were hurled in all directions, the entire structure collapsing. The attack on the bridge occurred about four weeks ago, but Mr Bredenkamp's repair teams have built a new bridge in that time and within a few days the detour will no longer be necessary, because it is only the surface of the bridge that still needs its layer of concrete or whatever is to be put on top of it.

Incidentally it is the detour at some spots on that road which proves to be hazardous. For it is in these detours, right at the start after the blowing up of low water bridges, that the insurgents laid mines, including anti personnel mines.

Standing in the sun, and inspecting the work, I found Mr Koon Botma, a superintendent of Mr Bredenkamp and based in Tsumeb. He

was supervising the work. An expert, for I was admiring the surface when he interposed, saying that it was not the finished product yet.

The road is stalked by night from Oshakati to Oshivello by sapper groups of Swapo's insurgents. And let there be no mistake about it, it is pointless to walk to a settlement and ask if they have heard anything. At the road bridge over the Kwashigambo, there is a garage with a "m" settlement of Ovambo speaking citizens, about 300 metres away. The residents said they had seen and heard nothing, although the explosion must have been ear-splitting, to cause the bridge to collapse in its entirety.

Early in the morning the road from Oshakati to Oshivello is swept for landmines. Two special teams are driving along the road, one leaving Oshakati and the other Oshivello so as to expedite sweeping of the section.

In times of dark moon, the operations of the saboteurs come to a virtual standstill. It is when there is a moon that they start operating. Surprising how well some of these men are trained, for I noticed a

section of road, with no low water bridge or culvert, also blown up. It was explained to me that this blowing up was done by landmines preset and detonated by insurgents themselves so as to destroy the road surface.

Yet, it was conspicuous how habit is the master of even fear. Shortly after the first landmines were discovered on that road, one could feel the tension, and sitting behind the wheel of a car, even in convoy system, you were as taut as a wire. Now the individual car or truck is seen, speeding along the highway. Even I had the "courage" to stop at several places along the road and to take a walk into the bush to look, not only at the evidence of war, but at development projects, such as sunflower fields, bluegum and other plantations with which experiments have started.

It is remarkable and somehow again reminds one of the human being's resilience to see that despite a war situation which is escalating, work continues in other fields, so essential.

Nowhere was there any disturbance, and in fact, I spent much time with tribesmen living not too far from that road. But everywhere the answer was the same: they had not seen nor heard a thing. In the end one was so relaxed that one had the further hope of bumping into a guerrilla.

The reason why a South African company got the contract was not known to the Observer at the time of writing although we will check it with Mr Bredenkamp. It is believed that Roadmix is in a position to complete this hurried project in the prescribed time.

Already there is that cost which reminds you of the waste of war: huge sand walls are being made by earthmoving equipment to surround the machines of Roadmix and the temporary bungalows of the workers. Already Army tents have made their appearance, the people who must protect the workers.

It is hardly likely that there could be any place in the world where along a road there are so many Army bases. They are spaced out several km from one another along the road. All of them are mobile and have an air component.

The Army has now also switched to night patrol of the road. This was previously not done but armoured units are hurtling along the road, probing the darkness with searchlights, while the gunners have their fingers on the triggers. Thus far, the night patrol apparently has yielded little result, because the stillness of the night can tell you kilometres away about an oncoming truck.

The fuel tankers of the Railways maintain their

high speed, protected both at the lead and the tail end. It was horrible to watch and it is not the fault of the drivers of the International Paystar how it happened that one of them hit a donkey or a heifer or other animal. The poor thing flies through the air, gives a few convulsions, and is stone dead. But the convoy does not stop.

Also along the road one can see a huge blackened spot where a diesel fuel tanker was gutted after being struck by a rocket. The earth is black and will remain black for a long time at those spots. Speed, so often essential, can also claim victims. Along that road one sees, the evidence of broken cargo, as one of the big Paystars has left the road and overturned. Again speed and of course the human element in its unguarded moment.

One day when the folly of war has passed and normal relations established with our northern neighbour, that a beautiful country with almost unlimited potential, we will not only have a paved highway but a rail track system too. The development possibilities are endless.

BRIEFS

EIGHT 'SWAPO' TERRORISTS KILLED--Eight more SWAPO terrorists have been killed in action in the operational area in northern South-West Africa during the past week. Two of them died at a security force road block when they tried to crash through it in a light vehicle. They ignored orders to stop and opened fire. Three others were killed later after their tracks had been detected where they had entered the territory. The other three were shot in an ambush near the border. The security forces captured arms, ammunition and other equipment in the skirmishes and suffered no casualties. [Text] [LD191144 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 19 Jun 80]

CSO: 4420

SONARA TRYING TO REGAIN PRE-DROUGHT LEVEL OF PEANUT MARKETING

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 28 May 80 p 4

[Interview with Adamou Souna, Director of Nigerian Peanut Marketing Company [SONARA], by Abdou Tikire]

[Text] During the drought, the SONARA narrowly escaped catastrophe. The volume of peanuts marketed fell from 191,000 tons in 1967 to 2,300 tons in 1980! To learn more, we met with the director of that organization, Adamou Souna.

Entente: After 18 years of doing business, what is the present position of SONARA?

Adamou Souna: On 16 June, SONARA will have completed 18 years of existence. Eighteen years during which the company has experienced both good years and bad. It got into its stride in the years 1966-1967 which were marked by maximum marketing 191,307 tons of peanuts. And until 1972-1973, it fluctuated between this figure and 100,000 tons.

To get back to marketing during recent years, we are at our lowest ebb, a condition which is related to a drop in the company's operations due to poor agricultural campaigns which the country has experienced, and also related to the world situation.

Entente: What, in fact, is the fundamental objective of the SONARA?

Adamou Souna: The ultimate objective of the company is, first of all, to show a profit on all of its investments through its social objective, which is marketing peanuts; the rationalization of market regulation operations by the supervising ministry, which in this case is the Ministry of Economic Affairs; the development of agricultural lands through experimentation and promotion, as well as any other activity which supports rural production.

In addition, we are involved with industrial processing of peanuts and of all other agricultural products and their by-products.

Our interests are also extended to the creation of commercial, industrial and real estate operations, approved by the Government of Niger; participation in all commercial, industrial, financial, personal or real estate operations, whether Nigerian or foreign; the acquisition, export and development of any concession, license or sub-license in any way related to any of the activities specified above; SONARA may also be responsible for the marketing of all other agricultural products; purchasing, storage, processing, packaging, shipping, export and sales. The estimates for 1983 foretell a profitability of 25 percent.

Entente: What methods are available to you for achieving this objective?

Adamou Souma: We are relying on a combination of methods. The company is structured as follows: there is the company headquarters here in Niamey, and the branch offices in Maradi, Zinder, and Dosso, and an office outside the country in Kano (Nigeria).

Furthermore, we have mobilized energy and resources. In fact, for us, "capital" is mankind; it is on them that we depend for the profitability of our operations.

Entente: Are your men competent? What is your policy for training cadres?

Adamou Souma: We have established a training program. Between now and 1983, we expect to train 10 senior executive staff, 10 middle-level executive staff, three junior staff members, abroad in specialized schools. Here, at home, we use "on-the-job" training in making our officials aware of their responsibilities. This means that every official, by means of a rotation system, takes a turn at every job. This enables us to mitigate the consequences of incompetence any absence, or resignation at the proper time.

Entente: Let's go back to the years from '68 to '74, the period when Niger experienced the disastrous drought. How did SONARA survive the tragedy?

Adamou Souma: To appreciate the decline in SONARA's operations during these difficult years of the drought, one has only to compare the marketing figure for 1967, which was 191,000 tons, with the 1976 figure which was 3,000 tons. No need to tell you that the decline was staggering and terrifying.

Entente: With such marketing figures, how did your company stay afloat?

Adamou Souma: Mind you, we only spoke of the marketing aspect! It is clear that during that time we recorded a deficit on the order of 1.5 billion CFA francs. Then, the situation stabilized, thanks to an injection of new money. The capital rose from 400 million to 700 million, then to 1.110 billion CFA francs.

The Nigerian Government granted us a loan of 600 million in the first instance, then 500 million. This brought our medium- and long-term indebtedness to 1.100 billion, but it made it possible for us to straighten out our finances, and to reestablish the equilibrium lost because of the drought. This loan was granted to us through the Niger Price Stabilization Fund.

It wasn't until 1975 that we added another string to our bow: The marketing of Niebe is a no less strong string, because it now makes up 75 percent of our turnover.

Entente: If things seem to be going so well all at once with the niebe, it is because you have made certain of your customers. Are your niebe markets the same as the peanut markets?

Adamou Souna: Niebe is sold exclusively to Nigeria, for the time being. However, at the present time, we are undertaking a sort of diversification policy among our customers. It is a safer policy.

Entente: If you wish, Mr director, let us speak of SONARA's current difficulties, of suspended plans, and of problems in a general manner.

Adamou Souna: The major problem is that peanuts are becoming increasingly scarce. If we look at the production table (see table) [not published], we averaged only about 7,000 tons in the last 5 years. From 1974-1980, there were only 2,300 tons of peanuts.

In spite of everything, we are optimistic. With the cooperation of the Ministry of Rural Development, we have begun decisive operations to improve yields, which will enable us to attain a level of 60,000 tons between now and 1983.

Entente: And the oil mills?

Adamou Souna: There are three oil mills installed in the eastern part of the country at Magaria, Matameye and Maradi. Not only of them is operating now because of a lack of peanuts. Our current total production is only 2-4 percent of the requirements of one of them!

Entente: With or without peanuts, will SONARA be able to continue?

Adamou Souna: It is better with peanuts. We will do everything possible to produce the planned 60,000 tons. We also have objectives retained as part of economic and social development.

Within the period 1979-1983, we are projecting a turnover of 2.400 billion (1979), 5.112 billion (1980), 7.350 billion (1981), 8.410 billion (1982), and close to 10 billion for 1983. These figures are strictly in harmony with the plan's requirements.

I can tell you already that for the 1980 objective we have already covered 80 percent of the figures.

SONARA is not only everything that we have just said, but also 435 people at work.

SOUTH AFRICA

'ANC' SECRETARY GENERAL NZO INTERVIEWED

1.D121220 Hamburg DPA in German 1001 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Bonn--The South African Liberation Movement African National Congress (ANC) plans to continue its fight against the government using all possible means. It does not rule out further operations on the lines of the bomb attacks on the refining and coal hydrogenation center in Sasolburg near Johannesburg. ANC Secretary General Alfred Nzo told journalists in Bonn today that in talks with Hildegard Hamm-Bruecher, state minister in the foreign office, he had put forward a request for German support for international isolation of the South African Government.

The ANC calls for wide-ranging economic sanctions and a total arms and oil embargo. However, during the talks Frau Hamm-Bruecher pointed out that Bonn did not believe in the feasibility and effectiveness of wide-ranging economic sanctions. It was agreed to continue discussions.

In the opinion of the ANC secretary general the Pretoria government is faced with a serious energy crisis. Added to this is the growing resistance of the black majority and sections of the white population, which is being manifested in demonstrations, solidarity campaigns and strikes. Pretoria is reacting to this with brutally oppressive measures and fresh waves of arrests. Nzo said Pretoria's latest proposals for convening a "multiracial conference" were not to be taken seriously because the government continued to keep in prison the real political representatives of the black population--such as ANC leader Nelson Mandela, imprisoned since 1964--despite a nationwide campaign for his release.

CSO: 4420

SOUTH AFRICA

EMPLOYMENT RIGHTS OF BLACK URBAN WORKERS TO IMPROVE

LD131115 Pretoria Information Service of South Africa in English 1024 GMT
13 Jun 80

[Text] Pretoria--The government announced on 12 June 1980 the immediate implementation of several Riekert Commission recommendations which would significantly ease the lot of blacks with urban residence rights.

The changes--to regulations under the 1964 Black Labor Act--were announced by the Department of Cooperation and Development at a press conference in Pretoria on 12 June 1980. They will be gazetted on 13 June 1980.

Officials said they formed the first part of an attempt to implement Riekert recommendations designed to improve the lot of "qualified" blacks which will culminate in a black community development act next year.

But they stressed that the principle of influx control was not affected.

The most important changes, all of which apply to blacks with urban residence rights only, are:

"Workers in one urban area can move to another to take up a job provided they have 'suitable' accommodation,

"They do not have to report to a labour bureau if they change jobs. They can thus begin work immediately,

"Once a black worker is employed, it is no longer necessary for him and his employer to appear at a labour bureau personally to register. The employer merely has to notify the bureau in writing that the worker is employed,

"Unemployed blacks no longer have to register as work seekers. Employers no longer have to register or notify vacancies,

"Limitations on the amount of money an employer can lend a black worker have been scrapped,

"Scholars and students can now work during their free time without being registered, provided their guardian and the head of the educational institution they attend agree,

"Registered workers can be employed in another job while off duty without being registered, provided their employer agrees,

"Black officials of the state, provincial authorities and statutory boards are now exempted from the labor bureau system and the minister has the power to exempt other classes of workers from it."

In addition, the labour bureaus are being transferred from cooperation and development to the department of manpower utilisation. However, administration boards will still run the bureaus, and cooperation and development will still administer the influx control aspects of employment--RAND DAILY MAIL
13 June 1980.

CSO: 4420

ZANZIBAR TO HAVE NEW WAGE STRUCTURE FOR GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Dar es Salaam UHURU in Swahili 6 Jun 80 p 1

[Article by Hamis Mzee]

[Excerpt] The Government of Zanzibar has already prepared a new manpower structure along with a new wage system for government employees, the Zanzibar minister of state for planning, Ramadhan Haji, said yesterday. When he presented the estimates of the Ministry of Planning for 1980-1981 to the council of representatives, Minister Haji stated that the government is preparing a new legal system and new manpower authority which corresponds with present economic and political conditions. He told the council that the manpower regulations which are used now are outdated and do not correspond with the country's political and economic development. The initial preparations for the new system for these regulations are expected to be completed this year, he said.

Concerning the new wage and manpower structures, the minister stated that this plan will be passed through various levels of the government for discussion and approval. He made known that the Government of Zanzibar will begin an investigation of the standard of living of the people according to their income and thus be able to know how income is distributed in various rural and urban areas.

With regard to manpower work, the minister told the council that the government in cooperation with the International Labor Office [ILO] will conduct a kamambe [translation unknown] investigation for every worker. This investigation is intended to prepare a plan so that all working people may have their interests and those of the nation as a whole [protected].

Minister Haji asked the council to approve expenditures for his ministry of 2,994,969 shillings for development projects along with regular projects for fiscal year 1980-1981. Of these funds, 290,000 shillings is for expenditures for development projects and 2,654,969 shillings for expenditures for regular work.

Minister Raje also brought before the council estimates of the Office of the Council of Representatives for 1980-1981 which total 6,327,600 shillings.

He said that the Office of the Council of Representatives which was established in January, this year, includes two departments which have the responsibility for conducting the sessions of the council along with those of its committee. The office will also supervise the election of the president of Zanzibar which will be held in October this year. The council will have four sessions this year. It will pass all these estimates.

CSO: 4407

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN AIR COOPERATION AGREEMENT--Tanzania and Bulgaria signed yesterday an air cooperation agreement, which will enable the airlines of these countries to travel between their two countries. This agreement was signed in the city of Dar es Salaam by the minister of communications and transport, Augustine Mwingira, and the Ambassador of Bulgaria to Tanzania, Serafim Serafimov. Ambassador Serafimov stated that the Bulgarian Airline Balkan will begin to fly between this country and Tanzania before October when the fourth session of the Bulgarian-Tanzanian Cooperation Commission is held. He said that this step will strengthen the cooperation and friendship between these two countries by enabling them to expand trade and making it possible for tourists from Bulgaria and other parts of East Europe to come to Tanzania. He added that this will be the first time that the Balkan airline will have direct travel to East Africa. He said that the airline is traveling to West Africa by landing in Lagos and Luanda. In reply, Minister Mwingira congratulated Bulgaria for urging the establishment of this air cooperation and said that it will help Tanzania to expand its knowledge in these matters. He stated that it will take time before the Tanzanian airline (ATG) which is in an early stage of development and has few aircraft to begin traveling to Bulgaria. [Dar es Salaam UHURU in Swahili 6 Jun 80 p 5]

CSO: 4407

IBRD, 11 COUNTRIES ASK FURTHER DEBT RESCHEDULING

London WEST AFRICA in English 9 Jun 80 pp 1042-1043

[Text] Zaire has been urged to seek a further rescheduling of its debts in order to help rehabilitate the economy. A communique issued after a meeting in Paris, of 11 countries, chaired by the World Bank, to review the three-year Mobutu Plan, said that further rescheduling of the public debt, increased financial help at favourable terms and substantial balance of payments support were still needed.

The World Bank East African Office Vice-President, Mr. Willi Wapenhans, told a news conference after the meeting that Zaire's balance of payments account was about even but that "stresses and strains will occur in the servicing of the debt" hence the suggestion that Zaire request a rescheduling of the debt. It is currently estimated that this year's servicing will rise to \$470m., 15 percent of imports and well above last year's \$125m.

This is the fourth time that the consultative group which includes Belgium, France, Britain and the US, has met to discuss Zaire's plight. Last December Zaire's creditors agreed to re-arrange a large part of the country's debt estimated at \$4bn. for the current year. They left open the question of debt falling due in 1981 and 1982. The conditions at that meeting included a call for a reduction in the deficit budget to Zaire's 350m. (\$100m.), cuts in domestic credit and more devaluations of the currency. Government borrowing was to be limited and severe exchange control regulations imposed. At that meeting it was finally agreed that Zaire should receive a \$300m. commodity loan and pledges were given for up to \$200m.

Last month Zaire also rescheduled about \$450m. it owed to commercial banks after falling behind on interest and other repayments.

The communique after the latest meeting in Paris said that the immediate need was to restore full production capacity. Last year copper production fell to 370,000 tonnes, as against the 1974 level of 471,000 tonnes. Cobalt maintained the previous levels of just 12,000 tonnes. Coffee, the country's main agricultural export, fell to 70,000 tonnes (production

had reached 94,000 tonnes the previous year) while palm oil, rubber and tea production have also fallen. It is also reported that government surveys reveal that 70 percent of production capacity is not operating. In 1978 production was half that of 1974. The failure in these sectors has been compounded by the steady decline in agriculture, which leaves the government with an annual 20 percent import bill for food. Gold, diamonds and ivory are known to be smuggled continually to neighbouring countries.

The conference was told by the Finance Minister, Nammini Na Koy, that inflation is now at an annual rate of 100 percent, the budget deficit would be nearly \$90bn, and that the trade deficit would rise to \$1.3bn. from 900m. in 1979.

CSO: 4420

TRIBAL CHIEFS TO RETAIN ROLES

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 15 Jun 80 p 2

[Text]

CHIEFS would continue to play their traditional role without Government interference, said the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Eddison Zvobgo, yesterday.

"Chiefs and headmen have never been and will not be required to swear allegiance to the Government. They should in fact pay allegiance to their own people, who elected them. They are people's chiefs, not Government's," the Minister said in a statement in answer to questions.

In the past some chiefs had allowed themselves to be used as "puppets by previous regimes" and those who opposed these regimes were deposed, he said.

"This is the danger of using chiefs as Government instruments. In our case the people are the authority who accept or reject the chiefs."

In running their affairs chiefs would liaise with district council chairmen and the DCs who advised on councils.

In place of the traditional chiefs' courts, he said, the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional

Affairs had set up a committee to look into the possibility of setting up village courts and also community and district courts to be presided over by the headman and chief respectively, with assessors to give advice as in the past.

A legal instrument enabling these courts to function would be promulgated once a decision had been reached, Mr Zvobgo said.

There was to be no change in the election of chiefs. The Ndebele would retain their system requiring the chieftainship to pass to the son on the chief's death. The "house-to-house" concept practised by the Shonas would also be allowed to continue, said the Minister.

"This Government is in no way going to impose a chief on an unwilling people. Chiefs must be acceptable to their own people."

Mr Zvobgo added that chiefs and headmen, although paid on different scales, would continue to receive Government salaries and retain their Government-paid messengers as in the past.

UPSURGE IN EMIGRATION REPORTED

Moving Firms Report

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Jun 80 p 3

[Text]

LARGE numbers of Zimbabweans are on the move both to and from South Africa, according to Salisbury-based removals firms.

A survey of removals companies last week show that:

● There was an upsurge in the number of people moving furniture to South Africa at the beginning of April and that this trend is continuing.

● For every removals truck leaving Salisbury for South Africa with a load of personal effects, another half-full truck returns to Salisbury from the south.

● Most operators say storage facilities in Salisbury are more packed than they have been for some time because many emigrants are in South Africa waiting for residence and work permits before calling for their belongings from storage.

● Some firms report that business is at the same level reached during the "peak exodus period" of March 1978.

The result is that storage space both in Salisbury and Bulawayo is at a premium and

some removals firms are going ahead with warehouse conversions or new buildings to create more space.

They agree that removals to South Africa is their main source of revenue and there would be a crisis in the business if this movement ended.

One spokesman, who did not want his name nor that of his firm published, blamed the series of commentaries on radio and television for the upsurge in emigration to South Africa and overseas.

"I think for many people who were wavering about leaving that this was the final straw," he said.

He added that there was a definite lull in business inquiries between the announcement of the election results and the start of "the recent changes in broadcasting policies".

Other spokesmen said the lag between Zimbabweans selling property and acquiring residence and work permits in South Africa, and Reserve Bank exchange control clearance were the main factors putting a strain on warehouse space.

Smith Blames Broadcasts

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Jun 80 p 7

[Text]

THE Rhodesian Front leader, Mr Ian Smith, yesterday expressed "deep concern" at the large

number of whites leaving the country and he blamed the broadcasting media, which he said was

in the hands of "a bunch of extremists" who believed in hurling insults at the white community.

And he warned that were more whites to emigrate in future Zimbabwe would go the same way many black States had done, the result of which was bankruptcy, chaos and anarchy.

"I hope that this does not happen, but it seems there are certain people in Government, including certain Ministers, who seem to have dedicated themselves to bringing about this sort of thing (driving the whites out of the country)," he said in an interview.

But the former Prime Minister reserved the larger portion of blame for the Ministry of Information and the ZBC.

In answer to a question about Zimbabwean whites remaining in the country, he said "That depends entirely on the behaviour and actions of the Government and we will have to wait and see."

"It's early days and the Government is taking shape, but clearly there are a number of things they are doing which are driving out the white people."

"There was an article in the newspaper this morning making the point that there was an upsurge in emigration because of the behaviour of the Government, particularly as far as the broadcast media is concerned."

"It seems to be in the hands of extremists who believe that the right thing to do is to hurl insults at the white people. It is, of course, a sign of immaturity. When children suddenly get power as we all know, they abuse it and use it incorrectly."

He hoped, however, that with a little bit of experience, maturity would come about and "we will have those people (running the ZBC) behaving like normal, rational human beings".

Saying the way the Ministry of Information was being run appeared to be a calculated measure to drive the whites away, Mr Smith pointed out this was counter to the Government's declared policies of reconciliation and of not harbouring any bitterness or re-creation.

"This is one Ministry, more than any other, which is doing the very reverse. It is working in opposition to the announced policy of the Government. Moreover these insults are based on distortions of the truth," he added.

"It's a tough time for the white people of our country for the very reasons I have just mentioned. I have great sympathy for them."

FACTS

"I would hope that they will hold on and see if things do not settle down and if the Government is not putting into practice what it has said it intends to do."

"I would also hope that the Government wakes up to the facts and realities of life and takes stock of the seriously deteriorating situation — that they show they are honest in their intentions."

"And if there are people in Government who do not agree with them (the Government) and who try to go in the opposite direction, I hope the Government will have strength to stand up to them."

Some highlights from Mr Smith's wide-ranging interview:

● It was the intention of the RF to be "constructively critical" of the Government while giving it maximum help and co-operation.

● The party congress would be held in the latter half of the year, where various resolutions would be considered. The question of changing the party's name would or would not be included in the resolutions.

● He hoped to remain in Zimbabwe as this was his home, but there was a possibility that conditions could deteriorate so that it would no longer be "worthy" to do so. He hoped this would not happen.

GOVERNMENT INTERPRETATION OF 'REVOLUTION' POSES PROBLEMS

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 15 Jun 80 p 4

[Article by Henry Maasdorp]

[Text]

THE question of what limit Government and governing party put on the meaning of the word revolution—the question of precisely what the Government's more radical spokesmen and supporters mean when they say the revolution continues—is not discredited because it is Mr P. K. van der Byl who asks it, as he did in the Assembly last week.

To go on blaming the present ferment on past error, as though that disposed of the issue, is a risky and barren exercise, as well as being not wholly just.

Were Zimbabwe to go through the mindless convulsions that followed the French, Russian and Chinese revolutions, many of us would not survive either to ask or evade the question.

As it is, the question is being asked with dismay by sensible people: just as they are asking another question put by a Rhodesian Front Member of

the Assembly last week — whether the Prime Minister is in control.

Kenneth Clark says that, because the fires — "had so long been burning under the surface of the 18th century", the French revolution evolved "through the honourable grunts and groans of bourgeois constitutionalism, to the raw cry of a popular movement".

None of the intervening solutions, including a phase when the revolution "was the Romantic movement in action", would do.

Nobody (he goes on) has ever explained in historical terms the September Massacres of 1792 — "and perhaps in the end the old-fashioned explanation is correct, that it was a kind of communal sadism".

In Russia there was a progression similar in some major respects, including the institution and overthrow of constitutionalism and the renewed loss of the liberty and security of the person, to which were added the agonies of civil war.

In China, long after a comparable process had been gone through (remember Chiang Kai-shek) and the Communist Party had taken over, Mao Tse-tung, not content, launched the "Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution" to release the

"energies of the masses" in a nationwide spasm that reduced China to utter turmoil.

And in all these instances assemblies elected to express the newly liberated popular will were rendered essentially powerless.

PAST ERROR

This article is not talking about a phantom danger.

How does the danger arise?

Perhaps Kenneth Clark gives a clue when he speaks of fires that burned so long under the surface. Here criticism of past error and folly in Rhodesia (and past and present error in South Africa) is relevant.

Suppressed revolutionary fervour builds up a momentum that may not be exhausted by the overthrow of the suppressing authority. It is not satisfied with a resumption of the organic change and growth which were temporarily stifled and cut off by reactionary conservatism.

This dissatisfaction leads to an enormity — a bid to bring about change faster than an organism (which a society is) is capable of doing. Unspent revolutionary fervour tries to do things which there are not the human or material resources to do.

The attempt to do the impossible inevitably falls back, before it is seen to be impossible, on violence — on regimentation, the suppression of dissent, the punishment of scapegoats.

Is Mr van der Byl's question — the question in the minds of all politically sensitive people — to be answered in these terms? Or is there some other convincing explanation of the language used?

If there is, we have not heard it. The Minister of Information Mr Shumayirira, tries euphemistically to justify commentaries which defame

everything white and pre-1980 and promote class conflict by saying they are in the context of economic debate and of bringing about equality. They present "a more balanced view" (he claims absurdly); and he adds that "the struggle is not complete" until the 90 white seats have been eliminated.

'EVIL MIND'

The Minister of Manpower Planning, Mr Tekere, says the words "the revolution continues" mean for him a mental revolution leading to "final victory" over "the evil mind that is putting us through many years of suffering".

Backbenchers are neither lame nor vague. Example:

"The existing economic disparity must be smashed along with the system, in conformity with the mass line that we adopted and which steered us as a party to victory" — Mr M. Urimbo, MP for Victoria.

True, Mr Urimbo added that "this will be a gradual process as determined by the means at our disposal". But although there may be pauses in the sound of hammering at the old Post Office in Salisbury, the structure is being demolished none the less.

So — "We would like to know," said Mr van der Byl, who followed Mr Urimbo in debate on Tuesday, "exactly what is meant by final victory".

An Hon. Member: We will tell you one day.

What has the Prime Minister — who said before independence that he was determined to "maintain the system, the capitalist system as it is, as much as possible", because to do it by destroying the infrastructure "would be calamitous" — what, in view of this and other moderate and helpful statements at that time and since, has Mr Mugabe to say about the language used by his colleagues and supporters?

PF ACCUSES ZANU (PF) OF RIGGING ELECTION

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Jun 80 p 2

[Text] The Patriotic Front yesterday accused ZANU (PF) of planning to rig council elections this year "to install pro-ZANU (PF) district councils."

The PF publicity secretary, Mr Mark Nziramasanga, says the strategy is to be carried out through the Minister of Local Government and Housing and of District Administration, Mr Eddison Zvobgo.

"ZANU (PF) has launched its election campaign for both rural and urban councils because it has inside information from the government about when these elections will be held," Mr Nziramasanga said in a statement yesterday.

The "whole nation" had been kept in the dark about the date of the elections, but the responsible ministry had been planning to hold them much earlier than October as previously announced.

But the Deputy Minister of Local Government and Housing and District Administration, Mr Godfrey Chidyausiku, has denied the allegation.

"The truth of the matter is that a circular has been distributed to all municipalities and councils requesting them to provide the ministry with such information as the delimitation of wards, the number of candidates in each ward and consultation with the people involved in these areas," he said.

There was an obvious time factor involved before the information can be collected by the ministry and councils established, he said.

The allegation that the elections are due to start sooner are incorrect because Mr Zvobgo, in his broadcast, "was referring to the Governor's Ordinance, giving effect to the changes to the old African Council's Act.

"The ministry felt it courteous to inform the municipalities and district commissioners first, to gain their reaction," the Deputy Minister said.

Mr Nziramasanga said: "In a radio interview, intentionally done in Shona to avoid the newspapers picking the story, the Minister of Local Government and Housing announced for the first time on Friday that elections in rural areas would begin this month."

Strategy

But the minister did not announce the date on which they would begin. This, according to Mr Nziramasanga, was part of the ZANU (PF) strategy to:

--Keep secret the election date until a few days or weeks before they start so that other parties cannot prepare their campaigns.

--Continue to deploy ZANLA forces out of assembly points in certain rural areas "to coerce voters once more" to install pro-ZANU (PF) district councils.

--Begin the elections in areas in which ZANU (PF) is certain of political control so that it has more time to penetrate areas controlled by other parties while these parties will not have had the opportunity to organise in areas under ZANU (PF) control.

--Use "what should be a national radio" for party propaganda and electioneering while denying other parties equal time.

CSO: 4420

SOVIET OLYMPIC OFFICIALS CONCLUDE TALKS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Jun 80 p 2

[Article by Glen Byron]

[Text] Two Russian Olympic officials, Mr Sergei Chernishov and Mr Viacheslav Tetoikin, leave Salisbury today to return to Moscow after 4 days of talks with Zimbabwe Olympic Committee officials.

The pair, who made firm friends with all they met, were sent by the organising committee of the Olympic Games in Moscow on a special mission to Zimbabwe, late entrants for next month's Games.

Said Mr Chernishov: "The ZOC received full recognition by the IOC only in April this year and therefore only had 3 months to prepare for the Games.

"We understand there would be a lot of problems and questions and this is why the leadership of the organising committee decided to send a delegation here to assist with preparations.

"From the very moment we arrived we were surrounded by very pleasant people and have been in a comfortable and pleasant atmosphere.

"On the one side we have found a very businesslike atmosphere of precision and on the other side very friendly people. We have had several very helpful working sessions with ZOC officials."

Mr Chernishov and his colleague brought with them a mass of accreditation documents and entry forms and ZOC secretary-general, Mr Dennis Hardman, is now working long hours to complete them and make up a severe backlog of paperwork.

"The organising committee started to send letters and forms to National Olympic Committees some years ago and as we did not have a chance to send them to this country we have now brought them," Mr Chernishov said.

He confirmed that among the questions discussed was the transportation of the Zimbabwe team--now numbering more than 60--to Moscow. The organising committee will pay the full fares and accommodation for a number of these competitors.

It is probable the team will travel on the Russian airline Aeroflot to Moscow, leaving Salisbury on 7 July and returning on 5 August.

During their visit the two Russians were received by the Minister of Youth, Sport and Recreation, Mrs Teural Ropa Nhongo, and the Deputy Minister, Mr Cephas Msipa.

"We informed them about the progress of preparations and they expressed full support for Zimbabwe's participation," Mr Chernishov said. "We would like to note with satisfaction that the Zimbabwe team is of representative character and is quite a big one for Africa. Everything is ready to welcome Zimbabwe to Moscow."

The two Russian visitors were entertained at a small party on Saturday night, at the home of ZOC resident Mr Frank Lincoln, which was attended by ZOC executive members.

Mr Lincoln presented the Russians with Inyanga rugs and copper Zimbabwe birds as mementoes of their visit.

CSO: 4420

ZIPRA OFFICIAL DENOUNCES ATTACKS

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 15 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] A senior aide in Mr Joshua Nkomo's Patriotic Front hit out yesterday over "insults and insinuations" against the party and ZIPRA in Parliament.

Senator Joseph Msika, secretary general of the Patriotic Front and a Cabinet Minister, said that if any one side of the coalition government wished to abrogate the arrangement "let them come into the open."

And he warned against the imposition of a one-party state in Zimbabwe against the wishes of the people.

Senator Msika, effectively number three in the PF hierarchy and Minister of Natural Resources and Water Development, was speaking in Salisbury at an inter-provincial conference of the Zimbabwe African Women's Union.

He said he was compelled to answer questions at party headquarters on why PF-ZAPU remained in the coalition when MPs "talk about ZIPRA" in Parliament.

He said the party's understanding of Parliamentary liberation was that every MP had a right to express views, but in practice the Whip directed the trend.

He believed the single Whip serving the Government benches should curtail criticism directed at any single member of the alliance, no matter which quarter the criticism came from.

Senator Msika said the question of why some MPs spoke ill of a partner like the PF could not be answered by Mr Nkomo or himself.

"What I know is our place in Government is not by a decision of one liberation movement," he said.

As a prerequisite to stability, peace and the creation of the basis for development and progress, two liberation movements had decided they must work together as a patriotic front.

RIGHT

No one wing had a right through insults, insinuations and statements to remove another wing from Government.

"We are there by our own right," he said.

If one side wished to abrogate the arrangement, let it come into the open, he said.

"We will sit down and discuss it." If it was discovered that it was the "entire wish of that wing" to go it alone on any terms, his party would not be found wanting in making a precise and quick decision.

Some people did not understand why Mr Nkomo — "who led the liberation struggle" — should allow himself to be led (in a government) by some comrades who were his junior.

Senator Maita said "It is important to hold the reins of government. But most important is to bring about liberation and lasting independence, security, peace and progress."

"As long as there is a contribution by the PF to share these factors Mr Nkomo says, 'Who am I? I am going to give Mr Mugabe my full backing' — and that is the decision of a great man."

Senator Maita said some people still said the country had not been liberated because of the results of the election, and he encouraged people to follow Mr Nkomo's lead in accepting them.

QUESTIONED

He also said the continued organising of the PF had been questioned. He told the 600 PF women from all parts of the country: "Tell them our concept of a majority

party does not mean they have a monopoly to organise the people in their own concept of a party."

"Everyone in the country has a right to organise until such time that this has become a national issue, all the people of Zimbabwe sit down and decide they want a one-party state, and there is an agreement."

"Only then shall we talk of a one-party state. I have nothing against the concept myself. But it should come about the correct way."

He said: "If anyone thinks he can impose on the people of Zimbabwe a one-party state against the will of the majority, or a sizable will of the country, that person will be sorry."

All races had a place in Zimbabwe if they were loyal to the country, and the PF had many members who had been born abroad.

Mrs Ruth Chinemano, MP, told the delegates from eight provinces: "We are not tribal — we are a national party representing every corner of the country."

SHAMUYARIRA BACKS NEW LOOK ZBC

New Slant to News

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Jun 80 p 7

[Text]

ZIMBABWE'S broadcasting and television services were to be completely re-constructed, the Minister of Information and Tourism, Dr. Nathan Shamuyarira, said in the Senate when he replied to points raised in the debate on the President's speech.

The appointment of black news readers was part of the process, and they would gain in proficiency as time went on. Senator "Nam" Whaley had criticised the ZBC for harking back to fairly recent events as a way of criticising the whites, but Dr. Shamuyarira replied that when the Rhodesian Front was in power they gave their own slant to the news and background material.

Initiatives now belonged to the international community, and therefore the OAU, the United Nations, the Commonwealth and the frontline States were no longer "enemies" but friends and would get favourable mention.

The Minister said the BBC report on the broadcasting service was receiving the Cabinet's close attention, and it would

soon be made public.

Turning to the tourist industry, Dr. Shamuyarira told the Senate the Government intended to develop it to its full potential. They had set themselves a target of 11.0 million tourists a year in five years' time.

By the end of this year tourist offices would have been established in a number of European countries, with the main targets Western and Eastern Europe, America and "African countries to the north of us". Wherever new embassies were established each would have a tourist section.

The tourist picture of the future would be very different from that of previous years when the majority of visitors came from South Africa, he said.

"We will maintain our tourist traffic with South Africa but we will do nothing to increase it," he went on. "The bulk of our tourists will come from elsewhere."

The Minister urged private enterprise to help the country by providing tourist amenities.

Executive Changes

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Jun 80 p 1

[Text]

A NEW Board of Governors for the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation is to be announced soon, the Minister of Information, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, said last night.

The Minister said this new development follows his acceptance on Monday of the resignation of the previous board.

He said the previous board had offered to resign at the inception of the new Government but had agreed to stay on pending the BBC report into the reorganisation and restructuring of the BBC.

"And so, since we have now received the BBC report, I went to the board's meeting on Monday and accepted their resignations.

"I told them that the Government was now ready to appoint a new board," the Minister said.

Dr Shamuyarira said he had not "stampeded" the nine governors into resigning because "it had been their own decision which I have now accepted".

"As soon as we came into power, the chairman

of the previous board, Mr Bill Hanson, tendered his resignation and asked other members to follow suit, which they did.

"But we asked them to stay on pending the publication of the BBC report, which we now have," he said.

Government sources said last night that some members of the previous board, felt their contracts had not expired and wanted to remain on the board.

"But they were told that they could not, because they had, with the others, resigned so their claim did not hold water," the sources said.

The previous members of the board were: Mr Hanson, Dr Chris Mutambara (vice-chairman), Mrs Eame Scott, Mr Gideon Dawa, Mr Tim Neube, Mr Basil Watts, Dr Joseph Gopo, Mrs Lyn McInnes and Mr William Pittman.

Mrs McInnes, a former general manager of ZBC, said last night she had made what she thought was a "meaningful contribution" to television in the country and "the time has now come for me to bow out gracefully".

Rules for the News

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 15 Jun 80 p 2

[Text] News staff at the ZBC have been instructed that the South African Government should be referred to as the "Pretoria regime" and that wherever possible the adjective "apartheid" should be used in describing it.

A notice headed "Attention all staff at news desk" says: "In follow-up of our people-orientated Government's well-defined policy towards the repressive regime in South Africa," the editor of news and current affairs (Mr G. Tichatonga) instructs all staff in the newsroom to observe certain regulations with immediate effect.

Banned is the use of the name Republic of South Africa "as it gives the false impression that our Government sides with the Pretoria regime's draconic apartheid policy."

Guerillas fighting for the independence of South Africa and Namibia, it says, should always be referred to as South African freedom fighters and SWAPO freedom fighters...it should always be the Pretoria regime's illegal occupation of Namibia.

It says when reporting on any incident concerning the ongoing clashes between the peoples of the two respective countries and the regime in Pretoria the part played by the people comes first and that played by the regime second "or never at all where practicable."

Statements issued by the South African and Namibian national liberation movements, says the notice, on success by their fighters should never be referred to as claims.

CSO: 4420

ZAMBEZI VALLEY DWELLERS FACE STARVATION

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Jun 80 p 3

[Text]

THOUSANDS of people living along the Zambezi Valley face starvation by the end of the year if they do not get continuous food supplies, says a visiting British Red Cross adviser.

Mr Brian Hodgson, former director-general of the British Red Cross, now working in an advisory capacity for the Red Cross of Zimbabwe, said areas stretching from Wankie to Karoi and north of Mount Darwin and Sipolilo need a steady food relief.

"The situation is bad and will be worse by the end of the year," he said in an interview. He spent the weekend overseeing the distribution of food to 1 500 people.

Mr Hodgson, who has worked in Africa for many years, said the people needed food supplies for at least eight months from now to enable them to catch up with the next harvest. "They need more food in November to give them strength to cultivate their gardens."

The Red Cross is distributing food given by the Government in the affected areas.

More than 50 tonnes of maize meal have already been distributed.

Mr Hodgson paid tribute to the Government

for the efforts it was making in containing the situation. "The Government is doing all it can and it has already done a great deal."

The Red Cross has a special programme for feeding undernourished children in schools throughout the country. The programme is being organised through regional offices in Bulawayo, Umtali, Inyanga, Karoi, Gwelo, Marandellas and Fort Victoria.

More than 9 000 children are being fed through schools in the various areas. "We are also re-establishing the Red Cross in the rural areas following the end of the war," Mr Hodgson said.

The Red Cross was also expanding its activities to cope with the food distribution requirements.

They would soon have an expatriate expert to help in reshaping the movement.

Mr Hodgson is carrying out the exercise with the help of seven full-time field officers and volunteers.

MINISTER PRAISES CUBA'S HEALTH RECORD

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Jun 80 p 6

[Text]

MOST colonial health services did not work because they were based on industrialised Western models. And, in restructuring its own health service, it would be "utter foolishness" for Zimbabwe not to learn from Cuba's "impressive" record, said the Minister of Health, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze.

The "folly" with colonial health services, he said, was that they were modelled on the philosophy that "what is good for us, is good for them".

Invariably they did not work and ended up "white elephants".

On the other hand, the Cuban model was very illuminating in the light of its achievements which included:

● The reduction of maternal mortality from 12 to 5.5 per 1 000 deliveries in 10 years.

● The reduction of infant mortality from 28.7 per 1 000 in 1973 to 25 per 1 000 in 1978.

● The reduction in deaths from gastro-enteritis from 58.1 per 1 000 in 1962 to 9.7 per 1 000 in 1973.

● The eradication of poliomyelitis.

● The reduction in deaths from measles from one per 1 000 to 0.2.

"It would be utter foolishness to fail to learn from people who have such an impressive record. Of course, this is not to say that we do not learn from others as well," the Minister said.

Dr Ushewokunze added it was only through experiment, made possible by the advent of political independence, that Third World countries realised their salvation lay in shared experiences and an acceptance of the "uniqueness" of their condition.

"Admittedly, some countries became aware earlier than others — with China taking the lead, Cuba following and Tanzania coming hot on their heels.

"One thing they had in common was abundant manpower and inadequate material resources. We, in Zimbabwe, share the same status."

The Minister went on: "But they realised that their strength lay in exactly that manpower and the determination to change their conditions.

So, they got the people to work to better their condition. Who could do that better than the people themselves?

"... This kind of philosophy was anathema to the previous regimes."

He elaborated on the broad principles of the Government's plans for a comprehensive national health service:

- The emphasis will be on preventive and promotive health activities requiring an initial concentration on the training of paramedical staff, consistent with Zimbabwe's resources and the nature of its needs, given that 90 percent of the causes of mortality are preventable diseases.

- No fees will be chargeable to the rural and urban poor.

- For urban workers, a contributory scheme is envisaged with the employer, the employee and Government contributing.

- The structure of the population, with over 40 percent of it being children under the age of 15, coupled with the high birthrate at 3.6 percent, means that mother and child health clinics will be needed in all areas.

- Care for the disabled and the elderly will be stepped up.

The Minister confirmed that Zimbabwe's medical aid societies have been

"very constructive and forthcoming" regarding their willingness to make the national health scheme a success.

"They volunteered valuable information on various implications to which we are giving consideration."

CONSULTATIONS

Asked what steps were being taken to co-ordinate the activities of various bodies involved in health provision, such as central government and local councils, missions, private practitioners, volunteers, mining and industrial concerns, the Minister said:

"What we are doing at the moment is inviting comments from the various bodies as to how they see the new approach affecting them. It is our intention to have consultations at all stages."

"We believe there is really no body which is opposed to an integrated health service."

"There may be individuals within bodies who may not find some of the new aspects very attractive. This will not deter us from working together to bring good health to the Zimbabwean people."

PRC, NORTH KOREA TO BUY TOBACCO

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Jun 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Republic of China and North Korea would buy 6 000 tonnes of Zimbabwe's tobacco, the deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Simon Muzenda, announced yesterday.

The Minister's announcement in Parliament yesterday, to applause from members, comes after his recent tour to the Far East.

Mr Muzenda left Salisbury nine days ago, accompanied by Mr Don Bulloch, president of the Zimbabwe Tobacco Association.

The Republic of China will buy 5 000 tonnes and North Korea 1 000 tonnes of tobacco.

Mr Muzenda said Japan would send a delegation to Zimbabwe with a view to purchasing tobacco.

"You will also be pleased that Japan is increasing by \$2 million to \$20 million the aid they are giving us," he said.

A spokesman for the STA said while an increase in tobacco orders of any size was welcome the sale of a mere 6 000

tonnes was "but a drop in the ocean".

EXCESS

"This country is likely to have in excess of 100 million kg of unsold tobacco in stockpile by the end of this season," the spokesman said.

He said to increase competition in the buying plan and relieve the desperate position of tobacco growers, it was necessary to obtain massive orders which were likely to come only from the European Common Market countries.

It was reported that tobacco export sources expressed confusion about Mr Muzenda's announcement, especially as neither the grade to be bought by the two countries, nor the price, were mentioned in the announcement.

SOCIALIST TIES TO BE STRENGTHENED SAYS MUZENDA

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Jun 80 p 5

[Text]

ZIMBABWE will attend the Organisation of African Unity's summit in Sierra Leone next week as a full member state of the organisation, the Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, Mr Simon Muzenda, told the House.

Replying to debate on the President's speech, the Minister made a general statement on Zimbabwe's foreign policy, emphasising its non-alignment stand.

However, he added: "The first legacy to which the Government of Zimbabwe is heir is that of ties with the socialist countries and progressive organisations around the world.

"We recognise that the support of sympathetic foreign governments and solidarity groups has been of crucial importance in bringing freedom and democracy to Zimbabwe, and we shall maintain and strengthen our links with them.

"Among countries to whom we feel particularly grateful, I mention, in particular, the People's Republic of China, Korea, Yugoslavia, Romania and Scandinavia.

"Closer to home, we must express our warm-

est thanks to the governments and peoples of the Frontline States, who have made so many sacrifices on our behalf."

Close political and economic co-operation with these historic friends of the Zimbabwe liberation struggle would always be the cornerstone of the country's foreign policy, Mr Muzenda said.

However, it was also a fact that Zimbabwe's economic interests would continue to provide common ground with nations whose policies might not necessarily be to the Government's liking.

Though circumstances altered, certain basic principles which inspired Zimbabwe's foreign policy, such as that of non-alignment, would not change.

"As a newly independent African nation and a member of the Third World, Zimbabwe's primary concern must be to prevent herself from falling under any form of

domination, whether by the Western or Eastern blocs."

This decision had been made in spite of Government's assessment that such a policy would be difficult to implement.

"We shall not take sides in any armed conflict between West and East, and we shall exert our influence at all times in favour of détente," Mr Muzenda said.

On foreign aid, he said the Government was grateful for all assistance for its paramount programme of reconstruction, rehabilitation, and resettlement.

Mr Muzenda, referring to dangers of neo-colonialism and the trap of accepting aid from Western capitalist governments, said: "The Government is fully alive to these risks, though it remains a fact that the West is by far the best source of the material assistance Zimbabwe so badly needs," he said.

SHORTAGE OF SKILLED MANPOWER REPORTED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 15 Jun 80 pp 1, 3

[Text]

A DRASTIC "capability gap" has hit Zimbabwe businesses, services and industries — a critical shortage of skilled manpower from typing pool and factory floor to boardroom.

The problem, according to experts in job placement, has:

- Given the skilled the opportunity to tout their services to the highest bidder, pushing up office pay scales as high as \$600 a month and artisans well over the four-figure bracket;

- Limited expansion of existing industries and businesses, and investment in new;

- Caused some foreign businessmen to consider importing their own staff to set up operations in Zimbabwe.

But the crisis offers no comfort for the thousands of out-of-work people pounding the pavements without the talent and training to fill the vacant posts.

Mr Peter Kipps, general manager of an employment agency, summed up yesterday: "There is a gap between people who want to do jobs and people able to do jobs."

At the Government's employment bureau the number of men and women registering for

work almost doubled in April this year compared with the same month last year — with no rise in the number of vacancies on bureau books.

The figures for registrations for work—6 000 in April last year compared with 11 000 in the same month this year — are only the tip of the iceberg, employment officers in Salisbury explained. The registration of the unemployed and the vacancies notified are voluntary.

FRUSTRATION

But, at the private employment agencies, the agony of the untrained, unskilled idle is matched by the frustration of employers who simply can't find suitable staff.

Among women, the most serious shortages are for qualified and experienced office staff — from capable receptionists to secretaries and personal assistants.

Artisans are badly needed in male occupations — engineers, electricians and plumbers among them. Shortages in

the typing pool and among blue-collar workers also reaches to middle and upper management — even executives and administrators are in short supply — and to technical posts and marketing.

The industrial committees of the Government's Apprenticeship Authority have been asked to review urgently the period of training to speed up the flow of qualified workers.

"We are awaiting their recommendations," said a spokesman.

The wider acceptance from two or three years ago of more blacks into apprenticeships offers relief for the future. But, said a Government official, "it is going to be two or three years before we see the value of their training".

Mrs Vicky Kipps, managing director of an employment agency, said: "The problems began some years ago and have gradually got worse until in the last few months we reached a crisis."

Emigration of skill is taking its toll. "Daily we are saying goodbye to people," said Mr Kipps.

Her husband said: "In the long term, Zimbabweans under training will take up positions. But immediately there is no solution here."

Mrs Kipps said: "A disappointing aspect is the advancing age of applicants. Skilled youngsters are not around any more."

Even the qualified do not necessarily find work if they lack experience. Said consultant Mrs Cathy Redstone: "We have girls leaving school with book-keeping qualifications, for instance, but there is no one to train them in practice."

For this reason, even African employers are reluctant to take African girls, she said. By custom, offices have relied heavily on older women to give on the job training.

On the other hand, experience is no passport, either. Consultant Mr Joe Escane said: "We had

one man who was a competent motor mechanic of 15 years' standing but not registered with a National Industrial Council. It was a hassle to fix him up."

Mr Hativakwane Mundawarara, owner of another agency called for crash training courses and emergency industrial registrations of competent workers to ease the artisan crisis.

HIGH FEES

He said colleges offering crash courses had fees so high many youngsters could not afford them—a vicious circle for the broke and out of work.

Mr Mundawarara also said employers offering highly paid jobs took on Europeans, while the lesser paid posts went to Africans.

The scarcity of skills is pushing up pay scales. Some employers had to do a general review every time they took on new staff.

Mrs Angela Harrison, managing director of an agency, said posts were being offered with salaries open. "Whatever the skilled person asks, the employer tries to match it," she said. "It creates difficulties within company wage policy — it means salaries having to go up all round."

In the offices, short-hand typists are commanding salaries of \$450 to \$600 a month.

Increasingly, employers are taking on African clerks and typists, said Mrs Harrison.

The job problem has been aggravated by young servicemen looking for careers for the first time. Some, said Mrs Harrison, have no idea what they want to do and seek the advice of a psychologist and vocational guidance.

She said: "There is an enormous unskilled pool of manpower walking around looking for work. There are also a lot of jobs available for those with skill and experience. Unfortunately, the two don't match up."

UPSURGE IN MINING PREDICTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Jun 80 p 1

[Text]

BULAWAYO.

THE Minister of Mines, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, said here yesterday he would like to think that Zimbabwe's mining industry would top the \$1 000 million mark "before we leave the eighties".

The value of mineral production had increased every year for the past 16 years and there was every reason to believe it would go ahead in leaps and bounds, he said.

Several major mining groups had embarked on new schemes which would enlarge their existing operations.

"Exploration activities are being stepped up at an exciting pace," he said.

"More than 20 applications for exclusive prospecting orders have been received this year, compared with only 13 for the whole of 1977, 1978, and 1979."

He expected the country's substantial reserves of coal, nickel, and the platinum group metals would be worked in the next few years.

"Several mining groups have applied to explore for uranium," he said.

There had been a considerable increase in the number of dormant mines re-pegged, Mr Nyagumbo said.

"As a promotional exercise last year my Ministry produced a list covering the whole country of more than 1 000 dormant mines.

"Of these 150 have re-pegged. The list has been so popular that it has to be reprinted. It can be obtained from the various mining commissioners, and from the head office of my Ministry."

Many of Zimbabwe's 23 known deposits of coal were being explored by major companies, the Minister said. The country had substantial reserves of both coking coal and steam coal.

However, a Sasol-type oil-from-coal scheme "is a bit beyond our financial resources at this stage", the Minister said. The more likely course of action would be the production of synthetic fuels from coal, with ammonia as a by-product.

RESEARCH

It was the Government's policy to encourage investigations into

methods of producing synthetic fuels from coal.

"I have already asked the United Nations aid agencies to consider our bid to finance research in this field. They have agreed to consider our \$9 600 000 bid for mining surveys and research projects. They will let us know the position in due course."

He hoped these measures would result in a process that would considerably reduce the country's dependence on imported fuel "in the long run".

In the short term, the production of ethanol from sugar would reduce the amount of imported fuel.

FUTURE DIPLOMATS TOUR LOWVELD

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Jun 80 p 7

[Text]

A PARTY of Zimbabwe's future diplomats visited the important Lowveld sugar estates last week on a familiarisation tour.

The 36 trainee diplomats, including former university professors and academics, completed their five-week training course on Friday.

The course director, Mr E. M. Debrah, who is the Ghanaian High Commissioner to the United Kingdom, told the Herald the course had covered such subjects as diplomatic practice, international accreditation, the Constitution and the country's historical, cultural and economic background.

Other visits have taken the trainees to the Zimbabwe Ruins and the country's major textile factories in the Midlands.

At Hippo Valley, the trainees were told that the huge sugar mill, one of the largest in Africa, had made up for time lost through the strikes early last month and sugar production was running at peak levels approaching 10 000 tonnes a day.

The estate staff were questioned closely by the trainees on working conditions for the lower-paid staff and were told that wages were increased after the strike "and the workers are reasonably happy now".

The estate employs just over 9 000 people and has a total population of more than 35 000.

Later some of the future diplomats tried their hand at cane cutting in the fields, a taxing job for which labourers are paid up to \$5 for an eight-hour day.

Elsewhere in the Hippo Valley estate, cattle rustling is proving a major headache with the resident herd of 3 500 Tuli-type cattle "disappearing" at the rate of two beasts every night.

Large-scale poaching from the estate's game

ranch is also proving difficult if not impossible to control.

At the Triangle estates, the group toured the new \$4 million ethanol plant adjoining the sugar mill and were told that about 3 million litres of the foreign exchange-saving blend had been distilled since the plant began operating in April.

It will provide 15 per cent of the country's petrol needs.

Mr Debrah described the tour as "a valuable experience" when thanking the Zimbabwe Sugar Association which arranged the visit.

POLICE PRESENCE CUTS TTL RUSTLING

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Jun 80 p 7

[Article by Roger McDonald]

[Text]

AS long as people know the police have returned to the rural areas, stock theft can be reduced says the officer-in-charge of Gwelo rural police, Inspector Paul Sowden.

Inspector Sowden was speaking to a Herald team that visited his area last week, concentrating on the Lower Gwelo Tribal Trust Land and surrounding white farming land. The Gwelo farming and ranching area is one of the four worst hit in the country as far as stock theft is concerned.

Stock theft was always a problem during the war. Police records indicate that in a little under 2½ years a total of 179 603 cattle were stolen.

And although only 1 830 head was stolen during May 1980, the lowest figure ever on national records, the continual theft remains a drain both on the national economy and on farmers.

Until May this year, police had a recovery rate of stolen stock of 18.5 percent which was increased in May to 27.8

percent. But with the efforts of a Gwelo anti-stock theft team, Inspector Sowden is already seeing better returns in his own area.

"Stock theft and poaching has always been a problem and always will be because of the very large farms and areas involved. Trying to keep a continuous count on the big ranches is almost impossible.

"Stock thieves normally steal after the weekly check so it is almost six days before we get reports to investigate," he said.

"Unless there is a police presence in the TTLs and an actual Government presence, the thefts will continue. The locals have had the complete run of the TTLs with nobody to look after them for that length of time," he said.

Fencing wire, both the ordinary and the barbed wire variety, was also a favourite target for thieves and its theft made a major contribution either to the direct theft of cattle, or to their wandering away.

In a number of cases, particularly in the Lower Gwelo TTL and the Silobela TTL to the north-east, tribesmen had eight-strand barbed wire fences where before they had only post and thorn pens.

The wire and fencing standards were also useful for building and repairing huts.

Referring to the team which has been deployed into the Lower Gwelo TTL and adjacent purchase lands and ranching areas, Inspector Rowden said he was encouraged by their results.

The team — a patrol officer, a sergeant, four regular constables and 20 auxiliary constables — "is making more headway than I expected of them".

"If they recovered 10 head the first week I thought they would be doing well but with the success they have had it shows how many mortars are in the TTL which have not yet been killed — which is a change from the war when they were slaughtered."

In the field, the leader of the anti-stock theft team, Patrol Officer Erwin Lindenberg, and his 25 men were putting the philosophy of a reassuring police presence into action.

The team began its activities on June 4 with the knowledge that about 3000 head of cattle had been reported as missing during the war. But, as Patrol Officer Lindenberg pointed out, the figure could not be considered an accurate reflection of stock actually stolen because of the irregularity and inaccuracy of counts.

Since then a total of about 200 cattle have been recovered, he said, of which 124 had been claimed by owners up to last week. Of those, most had been claimed by black farmers in the area.

Even with the arrival of police, thieves still attempted to operate although to a lesser extent, Patrol Officer Lindenberg said.

He had been informed that some cattle thieves, having heard of his team's presence, began exchanging cattle stolen from commercial ranches with their own tribal

cattle which were increasingly recognised.

The ranch-type cattle would then be moved away, hopefully out of the reach of his team.

To counter this, Patrol Officer Lindenberg said he split his team into small groups operating on an irregular frequency in six different sections of the Lower Gwelo TTL.

Co-operation from the people had improved greatly, he said.

But the theft of stock and fencing was not limited only to the white, commercial farming areas. One purchase farmer in the Vungu Purchase Area in the southern end of the TTL, Mr Pindanu Mataka, lost nine cattle on June 1.

The loss, which he believed to be a theft since part of his fence was stolen and the cattle driven off, was reported to police on June 7 and when police investigated on June 8, eight of the cattle suddenly reappeared.

"I think the cattle were returned because police were looking for them," Mr Mataka said, to which PO Lindenberg agreed.

Mr Mataka's complaint of theft of fencing was echoed both by police and other farmers, black and white. One white farmer said he had lost about 10 km of fencing in one raid while Mr Mataka said the entire boundary fence between the Vungu Purchase Area and the Lower Gwelo TTL had been removed, causing headaches for police and financial loss for the farmer.

The return of a police presence to the area had a number of other benefits as well as lowering the stock theft rate, Patrol Officer Lindenberg said.

His team was also able to help villagers identify the symptoms of anthrax in their cattle. Also, they had helped to re-establish 52 boreholes in Lower Gwelo, he said.

KANGAI EXPLAINS MINIMUM WAGES CLAUSE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Jun 80 pp 1, 5

[Text]

MANY workers would have been sacked if the Government had not put a clause in the Minimum Wages Bill barring employers from dismissing workers for reasons connected with the legislation, the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, said yesterday.

He was speaking in the House during the second reading of the Bill, which proposes a minimum wage of \$70 for industrial workers and \$80 for domestic and agricultural workers, as well as \$43 for mine workers, who have reductions for accommodation and board built into their minimum.

Having announced the measures, the Minister has already appealed to employers not to sack their workers, against a background of protest from white MPs in the House, who warned that the measure will be a blow to industry and agriculture, both suffering under considerable competition and limited profits.

In these circumstances, he said, "it would be very remiss of me not to attempt to curb any possible mass retrenchment since this would not only be counter-productive but also it would be contrary to the spirit of the Bill which is aimed at improving the lot of the exploited worker".

Repeal

The Bill would provide for exemption to be granted under special circumstances, said Mr Kangai.

The Minister also announced that it was proposed to repeal the Masters and Servant Act. The Act will be repealed by another called the Employment Services Bill which would be introduced to Parliament "as soon as possible", he said, adding that the new Bill "will provide protection for those workers not covered by the Industrial Conciliation Act".

The Masters and Servant Act gives guidelines on the employment of domestic workers, spelling out what is expected of a worker and the employer's powers. It used to cover agricultural workers, too, but these are now covered by new regulations which were introduced last year and which set down minimum wages for agricultural employees.

The Masters and Servant Act did not set down any wage levels or leave

conditions, leaving these to the discretion of the employer.

Benefits

"Pending the establishment of a committee to fix conditions of service and wages for these (domestic) workers it is proposed to fix a minimum cash wage aligned to that of the agricultural worker," said the Minister. "This would be \$30 per month plus benefits."

"Other conditions of service for domestic workers, including the cash value of the provision of food and accommodation and other benefits, would await the outcome of the committee's deliberations."

Other proposed minimum wages are: \$70 a month for urban industrial and commercial workers, \$43 a month for those in the mining industry, and \$30 a month plus benefits for agricultural employees.

Except for the agricultural workers, for whom the industrial board for

the agricultural industry would be recalled later this year to review the minimum wage, the urban and mining workers' minimum wages come into effect from July 1 this year and go up to \$85 and \$54 respectively, from January 1 next year.

The Minister said it was recognized that there were strong arguments against any move by Government to tamper with the freely negotiated minimum wage levels in the various industries and commercial undertakings by fixing a national minimum wage which may be set at a level higher than some of those fixed by various industrial agreements and regulations.

"Against these arguments must be set the expectations which have been raised as a result of the recent elections and the attainment of independence. The lowest paid worker is looking to the Government, which he helped to elect, to improve his lot.

"He will not be put off by either economic arguments or promises of future improvements to his conditions of service. He expects something now and is prepared to take action if he sees no results. The recent wave of industrial unrest is proof of this and the mood could spread and seriously affect the economy of the country if Government does not take early action."

Options open to the Government were for it to either "introduce an arbitrary national minimum wage and face the consequences", or indicate that it was not satisfied with current wage levels and then leave it to the industrial boards and councils to negotiate new agreements or recommend new regulations "in the light of Government's expressed desire to raise the minimum level of wages substantially".

Mr Kengai announced that wage differentiation based on age or sex was to go.

He said it had come to his notice that "certain industries and commercial concerns are abusing those provisions contained in either industrial agreements or industrial regulations which enable them to employ at a lesser wage a number of either female or juvenile workers proportionate to the number of adult workers they employ.

"That is exploitation and it is not acceptable," he said to applause from the House. "I consider that when so many adult workers are coming into the labour market each year our first responsibility must be to the adult work seeker.

"Accordingly, I now give notice that I shall require all references in industrial agreements and industrial regulations to juniors and juveniles to become non-operative

with effect from July 1 1960.

"From that date any employer who employs adult female workers will be required to pay them exactly the same wage as is paid to adult males. Equal pay for equal job, regardless of race, sex, age etc."

"An analysis of the minimum wages fixed by industrial agreements and regulations show a range from \$30 a month to over \$100 a month for the labourer grade with 85 of the 68 industrial boards having a minimum of less than \$70 a month.

"Although many firms are paying in excess of the statutory minimum fixed for the particular industry or undertaking there are some who pay the bare minimum. It is in this area, therefore, that steps must be taken to ensure that the labourer grade receives a reasonable wage."

From comments submitted by the Chamber of Mines, the Minister said, "It would appear that all sectors of the mining industry, except for a certain number of small mines and smallworkers, are already paying wages in excess of \$45 a month. The remainder are only \$5 a month below this minimum and should be able to pay the increase."

Mr Kengai also announced that the Prime Minister intended to set up a commission which would review all aspects of incomes and prices,

BRIEFS

OFFICIAL OPPOSITION QUESTION--The question of an official opposition in Parliament was still undecided yesterday, the Speaker of the House of Assembly, Mr Didymus Mutasa, said. He said the matter was now in the hands of the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe. But in an interview yesterday, the president of the Rhodesian Front, Mr Ian Smith, said the decision to appoint an official opposition was the sole responsibility of the Speaker. Mr Smith, whose party controls all the 20 white seats in the lower House, said he had not sought that the RF be the official opposition, but had only pointed out to the Speaker the need to resolve the question "one way or the other so that we could know what plans to make." The RF was not part of the present government and Mr David Smith, the Minister of Commerce and Industry, had been approached by the Prime Minister in his (Mr Smith's) capacity as an individual, and not as an RF member, Mr Ian Smith said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Jun 80 p 7]

HICKMAN NOT RETAINED--The services of former Rhodesian army commander Lieutenant-General John Hickman are not being retained by the Zimbabwe army, the Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office, Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, told the Senate. Mr Munangagwa was replying to a question by Senator Colonel George Hartley, on behalf of the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, in his capacity as Minister of Defence. General Hickman was ordered into retirement from the army last year following a row with former Selous Scout commander Lieutenant-Colonel Ron Reid-Daly. In reply to supplementary questions, Mr Munangagwa said the general was retired on 19 March 1979 and that he had been paid no additional benefits except his pension contributions. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Jun 80 p 7]

CHIEF'S FUNCTION--The functions of Zimbabwe's tribal chiefs is to be reviewed by the government and they are to resume their traditional positions as "the spiritual and cultural leaders of the people," the Senate was told. The Deputy Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Godfrey Chidyausiku said in recent years the chiefs had been given powers and duties "in the political field" which were designed to increase their authority. "Instead of increasing their authority they brought this into disrepute with the people and they were to be returned to their traditional role," he said. The government was very aware of the problem of overcrowding in urban areas and intended accelerating the construction of houses.

There was now a national backlog of 37,000 housing units, and to eliminate this and provide some housing for future needs would cost in the region of \$740 million. A recent exercise had been undertaken to establish the total cost of reconstruction within tribal areas, he said, which had established that an amount in excess of \$190 million was needed. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Jun 80 p 7]

REPORT ON FOOD SUPPLIES--With a few exceptions, the food situation in the Nuanetsi, Chiredzi and Chipinga districts was not critical, the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, said yesterday. Mr Kangai, who toured these areas at the weekend to investigate reports of food shortages, added that the position could deteriorate later in the year, a Department of Information statement said. The Minister said that despite transport difficulties, food distribution by the Department of Social Services was going "smoothly...but I will consider complaints that the present scale of rations distributed by the department is insufficient." Mr Kangai also said the department's office in Fort Victoria would become independent of Gwelo at the beginning of next month when a provincial social services officer would be appointed. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Jun 80 p 3]

BANANA INSPECTS TROOPS--President Banana yesterday told troops at Inkomo Garrison outside Salisbury that their "role as guardians of the nation's security is a vital one." The president watched aspects of the troops' training, including a free-fall parachute drop, and he visited the Grey Scouts depot. He told the troops the military were no longer expected to "hold aloof from the masses," and their task was to win the respect and cooperation "of the people they would defend." The President was accompanied by the Commander of Salisbury District, Brigadier J. L. Thompson, Lieutenant Colonel C. J. Pierce, the officer commanding the Greys Scouts, and the commander of the Central Training Depot, Major P. J. Morris. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Jun 80 p 1]

COUNCIL ELECTIONS--Bulawayo--Elections to the new district councils would take place as soon as possible and hopefully before the end of next month, the deputy Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Godfrey Chidyausiku, said here on Saturday. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Jun 80 p 3]

TTL SCHOOLS REOPEN--Bulawayo. Following the roundup of ZIPRA dissidents who were preventing schools in the Tjolotjo and Nyamandlovu TTLs from operating, about 50 schools have reopened in these areas since the new term began in May. Four hundred of these dissidents are being held at Khami Prison after being arrested by members of the 3,500-strong ZIPRA brigade stationed at Gwai River Mine. An executive officer of the Matabeleland North Provincial Authority, Mr L. E. Fengu, said yesterday the schools had failed to reopen in January because the dissidents had issued instructions warning the people against sending their children to school. "Now that the dissidents have been cleared, the people are coming forward

and teachers felt free to take up posts in the schools," he said. He said the average enrollment at the schools was 250--more than the number of pupils at the schools before they closed. "One of the schools, Bubude in the Tjolotjo area, has 830 pupils, which is an abnormal figure," he said. "The reason is that the Ministry of Education has relaxed the age limit for enrollment. After several years of schools not operating, there is a very large number of children for the schools to cope with." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Jun 80 p 1]

GRANT FOR TTL'S--The British and Zimbabwe Governments have agreed that out of the £75 million aid given by Whitehall, £7 million has to be set aside for the immediate reconstruction of the rural areas. An agreement to this effect is to be signed in Salisbury within the next few days. This was announced by Mr Martin Lynch, undersecretary for Africa in the Ministry of Overseas Development, who has been in the country for the past 10 days to discuss the distribution of the aid. Mr Lynch, who leads a six-man mission, said both Whitehall and Salisbury seemed to agree that the reconstruction of the tribal trust lands was of paramount importance. The TTLs needed to be developed and provided with the necessary infrastructure and other facilities--possibly irrigation schemes--to resettle war-displaced people, he said. Part of the aid would go on technical cooperation which would involve the training of Zimbabweans in Britain, Mr Lynch said. Britain would soon increase "substantially" the number of skilled craftsmen for Zimbabwe's industries. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Jun 80 p 1]

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS--Plans are under way to promote early registration of births among the black population. The Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Joshua Nkomo, said in an interview last week that his Ministry was considering now all births could be registered. Among blacks this has been largely ignored over the years. "It is vital that all births be registered," Mr Nkomo said, adding that it had been difficult in the past because of the way blacks lived. To realize this objective, his Ministry would liaise with other ministries, particularly the Ministry of Local Government and Housing under which fell the planned district councils. A spokesman for the Registrar-General's office said registration had been compulsory for non-Africans and for those Africans living in urban areas although in some cases the requirement had been ignored. Births should be registered within 42 days, but there was provision for late registration, the spokesman said. The Minister said his Ministry would impress on the people the need for registration, rather than enforce it. "It must not come as an edict. I am sure parents will cooperate." [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 15 Jun 80 p 2]

MINISTERS DISCUSS TRANSPORT--The Mozambican Minister of Harbours and Surface Transport, Mr Alcantara Santos, and the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications and Civil Aviation, Mr Rui Lousa, arrived in Salisbury yesterday for 3 days of talks with Zimbabwean Government officials, reports Iana. They are expected to discuss the future cooperation between the two countries in naval, transport and communication services. The Ministers arrived at the head of a delegation and were received by the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Mr George Silundika, and other government officials. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Jun 80 p 1]

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